

JPRS-UPS-86-025

9 JUNE 1986

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR PARTY BURO REVIEWS 27TH CPSU PARTY CONGRESS DECISIONS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Unsigned article: "In the Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee discussed organizational and political measures of the Belorussian CP Central Committee for implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and the provisions, conclusions and tasks stipulated in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress.

There are plans to implement an extensive set of measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of social production and qualitatively transforming it on the basis of a fundamental reconstruction of the republic's economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology. Special attention is being devoted to further growth in the material well-being and cultural level of the people's life.

Measures have been stipulated for further improving party organizational, ideological and political upbringing work, strengthening supervision and verification of performance, increasing the discipline and accountability of personnel for their assigned tasks and developing criticism and self-criticism. In this regard, the primary attention of party, soviet and economic agencies should be focused on the practical fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions under the specific conditions of each branch and every labor collective and on improvement in the style and methods of guiding economic and social development and improvement in the working people's communist upbringing. Stress was placed on the importance of ensuring that each Communist and every urban and rural worker is actively included in the practical work to carry out plan assignments and socialist commitments for this year and for the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The Buro adopted a resolution of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers and the board of Tsentrsoyuz on measures to further develop consumers' cooperatives in the Belorussian SSR. Consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises have been set the task of increasing the procurement and processing of agricultural output and raw materials, stepping up work to carry out the Food Program and the Comprehensive program

for the development of consumer goods and the service sphere in 1986-2000, and in every way facilitating the social and cultural transformation of the countryside. The Belorussian SSR Union of Consumer Societies and oblispolkoms have been given assignments to put into operation new, up-to-date trade complexes, department stores, specialized and combined enterprises for trade and public catering, bakeries, cold storage facilities and warehouses. Plans call for substantially increasing the sale of construction materials.

The Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee examined and approved measures submitted by the BSSR Council of Ministers for further developing sponsorship aid with respect to the construction of facilities of the agro-industrial complex in Pskov and Bryansk Oblasts in 1986-1990.

The Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee examined the question of intensifying work by the republic's party organizations to coordinate the activity of state agencies, public organizations and labor collectives aimed at involving the republic's nonworking, able-bodied population in social production. Organizational, ideological and administrative measures were stipulated to ensure that positive experience gained, both in the country and in the republic, through work in this area will be utilized.

The Buro examined and adopted resolutions on certain other questions of party work and of the republic's economic, social and cultural development.

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CSO: 1800/335

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM ON ANTIALCOHOL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 3

[Unsigned article: "BSSR Supreme Court Plenary Session"]

[Text] The BSSR Supreme Court held a plenary session that was chaired by A. A. Zdanovich. The session discussed a report by V. S. Kondratyev, first deputy chairman of the BSSR Supreme Court, on the practical implementation by the republic's courts of legislation aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and eliminating home brewing.

The report noted that the courts have intensified work in the struggle against these negative phenomena and have begun to devote greater attention to the deterrence of crimes and law violations that are committed under the influence of alcohol. At the same time, the courts' activity still does not fully meet stipulated requirements.

The plenary session instructed the courts to take resolute steps to eliminate shortcomings. In passing sentence for a crime committed while under the influence of alcohol, the state of intoxication must be acknowledged as an aggravating circumstance.

Guilty individuals who abuse alcoholic beverages and require treatment for alcoholism are to undergo compulsory treatment as a condition of their sentence.

With respect to cases of crimes committed by juveniles and their involvement in drunkenness, the courts are to carefully determine the circumstances surrounding the minors' introduction to alcoholic beverages and how and where they were acquired. Individuals that are guilty of involving juveniles in the consumption of alcoholic beverages or the sale of alcohol to them are to be held to criminal, administrative or disciplinary account. The nature of the crimes committed and the degree to which the public was endangered by them are to be taken into account in determining the punishment for those found guilty. The unfounded setting of minimal fines is not to be tolerated. The question of the confiscation of property is to be resolved in every case stipulated by law.

In the examination of administrative cases involving minor speculation in alcoholic beverages, the courts are to recover as state income the speculated articles and illegally acquired money. Individuals who abuse alcoholic beverages and suffer from chronic alcoholism, where necessary, are to be considered to have diminished capability and are to be deprived of their rights as parents.

Cases involving crimes committed while under the influence of alcohol are to be increasingly tried in circuit court processes. The most typical cases are to be covered by the mass information media.

The plenary session also examined other questions.

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CSO: 1800/335

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ArSSR: RAYON DIFFICULTIES IN WORKING WITH REPUBLIC MINISTRIES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Shoh. Davtyan, first secretary of the Sisianskiy Raykom of the Armenian Communist Party: "Rayon--Ministry: Limits of Responsibility"]

[Text] I must admit that the idea of writing on this subject did not come to me just today and it did not come suddenly. But the concrete points of the article were finally formulated in my consciousness after the 27th CPSU Congress, from whose tribune the workstyle of party and economic agencies and the demands placed on communists in charge of them were discussed with full force and urgency.

The complicated multiprofile structure of the economy of the modern administrative rayon, the diversity of the tasks facing it, and the interests of increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of labor require not only energetic organizational and political work in the local areas, but also constant business contact with the republic organizations and their active participation in the affairs of the rayon. The more so since in our republic, with its specific natural-climatic and demographic conditions as well as the attention and concern manifested by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and the government for the needs, the problems and the future of the mountain regions.

During the past five-year plan our rayon has achieved a marked acceleration of its socioeconomic development, especially in the sphere of strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and capital construction. More housing was constructed than during the preceding half-century and 10 times more money was spent on building up the rayon center than during the preceding 5 years. For the first time Sisiansky Rayon fulfilled the five-year plan for the assimilation of capital investments and provided for the start-up of all fixed capital and the most important facilities. On the majority of farms all of the cattle were transferred to new standard premises. The construction and repair of the main roads were basically completed.

I did not begin with these facts for the sake of self-congratulation but in order to emphasize once again the results that can be achieved by a rural rayon with fruitful, expedient cooperation of the local agencies and the corresponding republic ministries and departments. It is difficult even to

imagine, for example, what fatal consequences the severe drought of the past 2 years would have had for the 30,000 head of cattle in the rayon if Sisian had not obtained 3,000 hectares of land with artificial irrigation. And this was achieved primarily because of the efficiency, businesslike work and, let us say even more, far-sightedness of the management and the entire collective of Glavarmvodstroy, which exerted all efforts in order to make sure that the extensive irrigation program for Sisianskiy Rayon was fulfilled on time and even overfulfilled.

Unfortunately, in our daily work we frequently have occasion to come up against cases of the opposite kind....

The Vorotanskiy Energy Cascade, the majority of whose facilities--the water reservoirs, tunnels and GES's--were constructed and are now being constructed on the territory of Sisian, has introduced much that is new and good into the life of the rayon. Only one thing has not changed unless one might say it has deteriorated: energy supply. But this is not a paradox, but a completely natural and predictable result of the inefficient and irresponsible attitude of Armglavenergo toward its responsibilities. For several decades it has regularly failed to fulfill plans for capital construction and current repair of the rayon energy system.

The electric power transmission lines have fallen into extremely poor condition, and the roads leading to the energy facilities are on the verge of complete deterioration and cannot stand the load. The electricity network goes out of commission almost every day. According to approximate calculations, the damage caused as a result of all this to the farms and enterprises of the rayon amounts to hundreds of thousands of rubles a year. And in what amount can one measure the cost of the lives of people who have died because of accidents related to the malfunctioning of the electric power network?!

I recall that last summer during the middle of the working day some machine operators from our Brnakotskiy Kolkhoz came to me. It turns out that there was another emergency and that the electricity to the pumps that pump the water onto the fields of the farms had been cut off. Last time I had gone to the rayispolkom and now we went to the rayon committee.

"Why must we do everything possible and impossible in order to save the crops from the drought, worry about every kernel, while other people are allowed to work in a lackadaisical way," the question was asked point-blank on behalf of everyone who went there by the well-known leader of the cost-accounting team, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, Ararat Khachatryan. "When will this disgrace come to an end?"

I was able to tell these comrades that I had repeatedly written and had personally telephoned the chief of Armglavenergo, F. Akopdzhanyan and that recently the republic council of ministers, by a special order, had made it incumbent on him to put the rayon energy supply in order, that...but still there was no result. After all the fuss we had raised the deputy chief of the administration, R. Akopyan, came to the rayon and looked things over, filled out documents and promised the world. And as a result, while in 1981-1984 the

plan for repair and construction work was fulfilled by 24 percent, in the final year of the five-year plan Armglavenergo fulfilled it by only...4 percent.

These are not the only issues that are openly ignored by the management of the administration. We have repeatedly notified them that the workers of the local energy supervisory service, reaching agreements with individual residents who waste electric energy, in order to cover up the shortage illegally take immense funds from the enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But the guilty parties go scot-free and the criminal suits brought against them are never settled.

Or another example. For communists of our rayon it also remained a mystery how the former director of construction of the Vorotanskiy Cascade of GEN's O. Davtyan, whom the Sisianskiy Party Raykom fired and sued for damages, avoided criminal liability and now holds the position of deputy chief of Armglavenergo.

I do not know how it is in other rayons, but in Sisian the work day of the managers of many organizations, enterprises and farms begins, as a rule, with requests for automotive transportation. They "shake it loose" from the ATU in Selkhoztekhnika, they are indebted to one another, and they also go to the rayispolkom and raykom. But still there are not enough motor vehicles, and the more intensively the rayon's economy develops, the more strongly this shortage is felt. It cannot be any other way since Sisian is the largest rayon on the territory of Armenia and at the same time it is most distant from the railroad.

It would seem that these two objective factors would be enough justification for the rayon to ask for increased attention from the republic Ministry of Automotive Transportation and obtain the required quantity of motor vehicles. But this has not happened. The ministry justifiably associates an increase in the number of motor vehicles with the creation of a new standard automotive fleet--the old service has long been unable to keep up with the servicing of the equipment. The plan for the automotive transportation enterprise with an estimated cost of 1.4 million rubles was ready long ago, and the construction has been in progress for 4 years now. But at what rates? Each year hundreds of thousands of rubles are allotted under the item..."capital repair."

One asks why the rayon must wait 14 years for this vitally important facility and then it must be constructed underhandedly, in evasion of the law? The Ministry of Automotive Transportation has taken a more than passive position regarding this issue--resolve it, they say, with the Gosplan. It turns out that the motor vehicles belong to the ministry, but the facilities for handling them are the concern of the rayon.

And the Gosplan.... One must admit that frequently the managers of mountain rayons come to the capital and begin to go through the offices with the intention of "getting at least something done." The higher-ups who have the advantage are already working on their own kind of defensive reaction--they hold their ground and do not give in to requests and persuasion. There could not be any of these "merchants" who, let us say directly, are alien to the

socialist planned economy if the republic ministries and departments, along with the planning agencies, taking the objective conditions of the periphery into account, were to develop and consistently implement economical and scientifically substantiated programs.

In terms of the volume of consumer services per capita--4 rubles 12 kopecks--our rayon occupies one of the last positions in the republic. Throughout the entire five-year plan only one service facility was created--and this was in the rayon center. Our attempts to attract the attention of managers of the Ministry of Consumer Services to this problem have gone unanswered. But all we had to do was warn the managers of the rayon service about the need for strict control over the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the time of activities in the local house of celebrations--and a letter arrived from the first deputy minister, R. Mamikonyan, suggesting that we do not impede the operation of this facility. It would have been much better if such enviable efficiency and interest were manifested with respect to other issues that are more important and vital to the people.

Or take the problem of the construction of a hospital in Sisian. This has been put off from year to year, from five-year plan to five-year plan. I do not know the principles by which the planning agencies are guided when determining the sequence for the construction of hospitals on the periphery, but it would seem that preference here should still be given to the more distant rayons and not the ones near cities.

In our opinion, many of the complications in the interrelations between the rayons and the ministries and departments are caused by the fact that the managers of the latter are not sufficiently informed about the situations in the local areas. Frequently a trip to a distant rayon is considered to be a bother, an unpleasant duty. This is probably why the representatives of certain ministries begin to display uneasiness as soon as they reach their destination. They will hold a conference in an institution under their jurisdiction, write something down on their notepad, inspect one facility at best and then leave early, blaming this on the large amount of urgent work they have left in the city. One gets the impression that they had come to the rayon not because of their job, but because of some social duty.

The visits from representatives of inspection agencies and the mass media are different. Without even orienting themselves to the area or gathering precise information they explain to us with authority and confidence the serious shortcomings that exist in our work and how we must organize things, assuring us of their sincere desire to help the rayon in this. But this assistance frequently turns into the preparation of distorted information which then is given out from the authorities.

One can recall very few cases in which the comrades from the capital analyze the issues thoroughly without haste or prejudice, reveal the shortcomings, and take measures to eliminate them on the spot.

And here is another situation. We go to the main board regarding some issue that has arisen unexpectedly but is extremely important to the rayon. Having made its way through the various offices the letter is returned with a polite

answer which justifies the refusal to resolve the problem we have brought up. It is necessary to compose new letters, justifications, and explanations, accompanying them with persistent requests that they come here and strengthen things out. But the issue is still not resolved and many months of red tape ends up in our complete capitulation. But it is enough for any one anonymous letter to go to the center and a group of representatives of the ministry appears in the rayon. They work as hard as they can--inspect, review, study the facts....

When selecting the material for this article I had a moment's doubt--would it not sound somewhat tendentious, is there any point in making generalizations from individual separate facts? But, after all, it is these facts that will subsequently develop into the work style, will be transformed into a system which has a negative reflection on the work of dozens of enterprises and businesses as well as thousands of people. Perhaps it is by eliminating these and similar shortcomings that we should begin that radical about-face in our work, the need for which was so clearly demonstrated at the 27th Party Congress.

Rayon party and soviet agencies as well as republic ministries and departments have one common cause. And in order to achieve the maximum effect in their work it is necessary to act in common.

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CSO: 1830/436

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ALTERNATIVE WORDING IN CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM SUGGESTED

Academician Offers Various Changes

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by A. Smelov, docent of the Azerbaydzhan Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni M.F. Akhundov: "The Main Reference Point"]

[Text] The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Regulations (with proposed changes) and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and up to 2000, which have been published in the press, are documents of great historical significance. The CPSU Central Committee's appeal to communists and all workers in the country to take an active part in discussion of these documents and to put forward their proposals and remarks concerning them points to one meaning of the Party's Leninist tradition--to consult with the people continually. I consider it a Party duty to express a few of my own ideas on the CPSU draft program.

In Part I, Section 1, is written: "At the imperialist stage the material conditions are taking shape to replace capitalist production relations with socialist ones, and for the objective and subjective preconditions for victory of the socialist revolution to ripen." Yet further on, the essence of only the subjective preconditions is revealed and nothing is said of the objective preconditions. So it seems to me expedient to formulate the paragraph in this way: "The high level of development of production forces and the socialization of production in capitalist countries at the imperialist stage is an objective precondition of the socialist revolution. The formation of the proletariat as a class, its concentration in large enterprises, and the raising of its class consciousness are a subjective precondition of the socialist revolution." And further according to the text.

In Part I, Section 1, in the paragraph beginning with the words, "The basic means of production have been transferred to the people's hands. The nationalization of the land...." it would be historically correct for the sequence of nationalization not to begin with the land, the nationalization

of which took place later than the nationalization of plants, factories, banks, etc. Incidentally, in the old edition of the CPSU Program, the nationalization sequence does not begin with the land.

In the same paragraph, which deals with industrialization, in our view the words "the creation of the material-technical base of socialism" should be added and the sentence should be formulated like this: "Industrialization of the state and creation of the material-technical base of socialism have transformed the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial power."

In the beginning of Section 2, Part I, "The Struggle Between the Powers of Progress and Reaction in the Contemporary World," where the general principles of the development of socialism are listed, for some reason the gradual socialist transformation of agriculture is excluded. Yet the realization of the Leninist cooperative plan played a decisive role in building socialism in the USSR and other socialist countries. All communists and workers' parties of socialist countries have recognized the gradual socialist transformation of agriculture as a general principle of the building of socialism, and it is addressed in the "Declaration of the Congress of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist States", which took place in Moscow on November 14-16, 1957.

In the same section, in the paragraph beginning with the words, "In conditions of the growing influence of world socialism," after the words, "However, such maneuvering is more and more frequently combined with forcible actions and the straightforward offensive of monopolies and bourgeois governments on the living standard of workers," should be added "that it intensifies even more the basic contradictions of capitalism and reinforces the process of its parasitism and decay."

In Part II, Section 1, in the sentence beginning with the words, "The party considers....," after the words "definite, unfavorable tendencies and difficulties arose," the phrase "as a consequence of which an insufficiently high tempo of balanced and dynamic developments of a single national economic complex of the country appeared" should be added; in the subsequent sentence "it is connected" should be used instead of the words "they are connected."

In Section 2, where the program addresses the structural reorganization of social production, in the sentence ending with the words "...to exclude the loss of cultivated crops" should be added "and of the processed products of animal husbandry." Or instead of the words "of cultivated crops" the phrase "of the agricultural production at all stages of its production, realization and use" should be used. This will signify that we must conduct the battle with waste not only in farming but also in animal husbandry.

In the same section, dealing with the improvement of socialist production relations, the administrative system and management methods, the first paragraph should end with the words "Such is the need for an objective law of conformity of production relations to the character and level of

development of productive forces." This type of stipulation will strengthen the scientific character of the CPSU Program.

There are redundancies in Sections 1 and 2 of Part II. Thus, in Section 1, which addresses the turn to new boundaries in the economic sphere, the phrase, "...the rapprochement of kolkhoz-cooperative property with public property, with their long-range merging" is used. When it speaks of perfecting socialist production relations, Section 2 addresses the administrative system and management methods: "The raising of the production forces of agriculture and the development of inter-sectoral cooperation and agroindustrial integration will make possible the furthest-reaching rapprochement, and in the long-run also the merging of kolkhoz-cooperative property with public property." It seems to us that in Section I, instead of using the word "the rapprochement of kolkhoz-cooperative property with the public, with their long-range merging" it is better to write "the transition to a unified public property," and to leave Section II as it is.

In the last paragraph of Section 2 we propose to continue the sentence, "The development of socialist competition is a subject of the party's constant attention," with the phrase, "which is becoming an important factor in raising the productivity of labor and the formation of a communist attitude toward work."

In our view, the very beginning Section 2, Part III, should stipulate that the liberation from the colonial and semi-colonial yoke of people who were oppressed earlier by the imperialist countries occurred not as a "gift" of those countries, as apologists for the bourgeoisie have tried to demonstrate, but rather as a result of the prolonged and stubborn national liberation struggle against oppressors. Therefore the first paragraph of this section would be formulated better as, "Defining policy in relation to former colonial and semi-colonial countries, and liberating peoples from the yoke of imperialist governments as a result of stubborn and prolonged national-liberation struggle against the oppressors, the CPSU proceeds from the assumption that the entry of these countries' peoples on the road to independence, the birth of dozens of new states, and the rise of their individual authorities in world politics and economics is one of the determining traits of the contemporary epoch of the general crisis of

In Section 3 of Part III, which speaks of relations with capitalist countries and the struggle for lasting peace and disarmament, the end of the second paragraph after the words "tying it somehow from without," in our view is better formulated as, "In addition, the CPSU will decisively and consistently come out against any form of 'export' of counter-revolution, which is the rudest encroachment on peoples' free will..." and so on according to the text.

12926/12781
CSO: 1830/206

Working Class Role Emphasized

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by B. Gurbanov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Senior Research Associate of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History: "A Scholar's Opinion--The Leading Class"]

[Text] The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program has achieved the furthest creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and has generalized the historical experience of all generations of communists and Soviet people. It contains a clearly defined and detailed description of the strategic directives for the activities of the Party, the Soviet government and the entire people. The prominent role of the working class in the process of building Communist society is underlined with particular strength. And here again the continuity of the founding theoretical and political purposes is made manifest.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism saw in the proletariat that social power on which history has laid the most important, most responsible mission: the destruction of capitalism, and of all exploitation in general, and the construction of communist society. They taught that it is precisely the working class, led by the communist party, which will rally all working people around itself and will be at their head, and secure a revolutionary transition from the old society to the new. This situation has found its reflection in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, which says that the working class was and remains the fundamental revolutionary class of the contemporary epoch.

The first section of Part I of the draft says: "History has placed on the working class the mission of the revolutionary transformation of the old and the creation of a new society." It seems to us expedient to make the following addition here: "Accomplishing this under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' parties, it expresses not only its own class interests but also the interests of all working people."

The teachings of Marxism-Leninism about the working class as a leading revolutionary and constructive power have been confirmed cogently first of all in our country's practical work. The working class of Russia was the first vanguard in the international army of workers to do away with the

exploitative order and to build the road to a new society. The Russian proletariat,, united with working peasants, achieved the first victorious socialist revolution in the world and established the people's authority, setting an example for workers of other countries.

In this connection, in our view, to the first section of Part I, at the end of the paragraph beginning with the words, "The great October Socialist Revolution became the crucial event..." should be added: "The October Socialist Revolution fully and thoroughly exposed the revolutionary forces of the working classes, showed precisely that it is the creator of universal history."

The next paragraph, which speaks of the working class's creation of a new society, would benefit from the addition of a characterization of this society: "...responsible for the interests of the working class itself and also for the objective needs of all working people, of all humanity."

The deep revolutionary transformations in all spheres of life of the country through the years of the Soviet regime have been accompanied by the uninterrupted growth of the working class, and also by essential qualitative changes in its makeup. Its qualifications, level of culture, education, political activity and consciousness have grown. The working class of the country has gained the richest experience of socialist management, leadership and administration of state and social affairs. The multinational working class is not only the main producer of material goods but also the leading social and public-political power. It expresses the community of social goals, realizes the indestructible socialist fraternity of all peoples of our state in practice, and very strongly influences the formation and perfection of the socialist way of life. At the same time, this class, as the most conscious, plays the leading role in the rapprochement of classes, social layers and groups.

In the third section of Part II of the draft, "The Overcoming of Class Differences and Formation of a Socially Homogeneous Society," it seems to me especially necessary to single out the role of the working class as the hegemony of society. In this section after the sentence, "The political experience of the working class, its high consciousness, organization and will unite all our society" should be added: "Thanks to this it has become the universally recognized leader of all the working masses and of the entire Soviet people." The given paragraph should end with the following words: "Its leading role lasts also into the period of the gradual transition from socialism to communism. With the building of communism the working class crowns the fulfillment of its historical role as the leader of society." Incidentally, this thought is clearly expressed in the operating Program of the Communist Party.

In this same section, in the paragraph beginning: "In the process of the consistent implementation of the Party's agrarian policies....," after the words, "The wearing-down of essential social and cultural differences between the city and the countryside," should be written: "The agrarian vanguard of the working class will play a tremendous role in this."

The leading role of the working class most fully and consistently is made manifest in the activity of the CPSU. The Communist Party constantly has replenished and does replenish its ranks from the most advanced representatives of the working class, peasantry and Soviet intelligentsia. The strengths of the party are directed to influencing the working class to grow and be strengthened in all spheres of life in Soviet society. The proportion of workers in the social make-up of the Party bears great significance for the growth and strengthening role of workers in the socio-political life of the state. Part IV of the draft, "The Party: The Leading Power of Soviet Society" notes, "The CPSU considers it necessary that the workers take the leading place in its social make-up." I propose to add the following after this sentence: "An increase in workers in the membership of elected organs is the expression of the entire people's will."

12926/12781
CSO: 1830/206

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ASSOCIATION-WIDE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ADVOCATED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHY in Russian 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Z. Kuperman: "The Basic Link: To Perfect the Management Mechanism"]

"It is necessary to maximally utilize the growth reserves of productive labor in each association, in each enterprise and in each working place."

(From the draft new edition of the CPSU Program)

[Text] The pre-congress draft documents devote much attention to heightening the role of the basic production link--the association and enterprise. Here, obviously, should be borne in mind that these are the lowest links in the reigning hierarchy, and the enterprise included in the association structure should be separated from the independently functioning one. For example, granting independence to and increasing the responsibility of the association signifies that as the sole economic mechanism it should resolve independently all economic questions affecting all the enterprises included in its organization. Furthermore, association enterprises are often spread out among various rayons of one city or are even in different localities. Thus the party guidance of these enterprises is absent from various raykons of the party. The Azerneftemashremont association, for example, can speak of the difficulties arising in connection with this.

This association includes five different enterprises in its structure. The main plant (the former Krasnyy Proletariy Plant) and the Repair and Construction Administration (RSU) of the association are situated in the Lenin rayon, the plant imeni Dimitrov is in the Karadag rayon, the plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze is in the Ordzhonikidze rayon, the Machinery and Repair Plant imeni Kirov-Azizbakovskiy and the steel cable plant are in the Nizamin rayon.

The association as a whole is solving an economic task: it is manufacturing tools and spare parts for equipping the petroleum industry and is carrying out capital repairs of this equipment. All of the organizational measures planned and carried out by the association must be directed toward solving this problem: to achieve the greatest economic efficiency with few outlays. Because the enterprises are united, there is a good possibility to achieve this.

"It is advantageous to us, for example, to make a few particularly service-oriented subdivisions play a special role for the goals of the entire association, and not for the individual plants," says the association's chief engineer, G. Ashigyan.

And he brings up concrete facts and proposals. For example, a new technology is introduced into the association: numerically controlled (ChPU) machine tools, robotic complexes (RTK), longitudinal forging machines, etc. Reconstruction and technological reequipment is under way. But it is impossible to equip all the association plants sufficiently at first, and it turns out that almost all of them have only one or two prototypes of the new technology. But really every new machine tool—the modern, complex machine tool powered by electronics and hydraulics and which works in an automatic system—demands people who know about this technology and are able to adjust and repair it. For each plant to have its own electricians, hydraulicists, programmers and other specialists is not economical. Instead of productivity growing it will in reality fall because of the increase in the number of service and, particularly, underutilized personnel. In these conditions to create one brigade composed of specialists of every field is expedient and profitable. The same might be said about the creation of a procurement section. One such section could provide the entire works' procurements: it could decrease the waste of metal in individual association plants and in the association as a whole, and also the labor expenditures. It would be expedient to centralize a few types of equipment and dies for in-house use.

Naturally, all of these subdivisions must operate under the main enterprise, directed by all the association managers. However, owing to the fact that the lower-ranking plants are located in different rayons in the city, difficulties arise with the redistribution not only of the wage fund but also of the stores of the finished products. Indeed in every rayon the party organization of the plants located on its territory is contained organizationally in the rayon party organization; it reports on its indicators before its own party raykom. Sometimes it happens like this: what is profitable to the entire association is not always profitable to an enterprise included in its structure.

These discrepancies could disappear if the principle foreseen in the draft Basic Guidelines for Development of the Country—where Section XIV, "Improving Direction of the Economy" says, "Universally to strengthen the socialist style of management, based on such important Leninist requirements as the unity of political and economic guidance"—were followed in life.

It turns out that the association is created just so that there would be a unity of economic guidance. And the association is justified in deciding all the above-mentioned instructions. But their realization would be facilitated if a party organization subordinate to the raykom, in the territory of which the main enterprise and association leadership are located, was created in the association.

Such subordination would allow the association as the sole economic mechanism to answer completely the higher-level party organ, the raykom, for all its

indicators, and it could increase its responsibility for the entire progress of operations.

Party work would also become more purposeful. Indeed, now the party organization of the association's main enterprise is constricted in its functions. The association managers are part of its structure, so the party organization does not have the right to ask them about the condition of operations on the whole front of their activities.

"Once we encountered this sort of situation," says the secretary of the party organization of the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, M. Rzayev. "The people's control of the plant discovered some sort of unfinished structures next to the plant's territory; they had rusted for a long time and were lying unused. But when we tried to find out who was guilty in holding up manufacture of the products, the managers responsible to us said that this was another association plant's hardware. And here our "authority" was broken.

Paragraph 52 of the draft regulations of the party states: "In isolated situations with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, and the Central Committee of the Union Republic Communist Party, organizations can be created in the framework of several enterprises belonging to the production association and located, as a rule, on the territory of one rayon or a few rayons of one city." We think that this part of Paragraph 52 should be written a bit differently: "Party organizations—which are subordinate territorially to the party raykom on the territory of which the association's main enterprise is located—are created in the production associations in order to guarantee the unity of economic and political leadership in the production associations. In isolated cases, if an association enterprise is very far away from the main enterprise, a primary party organization subordinate to the party raykom on the territory of which it is located may be created in it."

This is not only my own opinion, but also that of many communists of the Azerneftemashremont Association.

12926/9435
CSO: 1830/204

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO EXAMINES ENERGY, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES ISSUES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Report: "In the Buro of Tajikistan's Communist Party CC"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Buro of Tajikistan's Communist Party CC discussed serious shortcomings in the electric power supply for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It was noted that targets for the consumption of electric power in agriculture were met in the republic during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. At the same time, there are significant deficiencies in this work, which negatively affected the kolkhozes and sovkhoses' meeting of targets for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The power supply per production unit is not increasing rapidly enough on the farms, plans for the construction and start-up of electric transmissions lines and transformer substations are not being fulfilled, and there are frequent disruptions in the electric power supply.

A decree passed by Tadzhikglavenergo [Main Administration of Power and Electrification TaSSR] has instructed the Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agricultural Production] and other republic agencies to take immediate steps to improve the reliability of the rural consumers' electric power supply, to meet targets set for the 12th Five-Year Plan for the construction and reconstruction of rural electric power lines and transformer substations, to increase the use of electric power in agricultural production, to ensure its conservation, to train workers and engineers and provide them for the power services in the rural area.

The buro meeting defines steps for fulfilling the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the further development of the consumer cooperative system. It was noted that the republic's consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises are performing a certain amount of work to improve trade services for the population and to expand the procurement and processing of agricultural products and raw materials. Their performance still does not conform to the tasks and the demands of the day or to the increased requirements of the rural workers, however. Deficiencies are being eliminated too slowly in the organization of trade, the procurement work and public catering.

A decree passed on this matter stresses the fact that the main task of the consumer cooperative system must be that of maximum satisfaction of the population's needs for food products, other goods and services.

The Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz [Union of Consumers' Societies TaSSR] and its local agencies have been charged with directing the efforts of the consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises toward increasing the procurement and processing of agricultural products and raw materials, and working actively and persistently to implement the Food Program, social and economic tasks in the rural area.

Attention was directed to the need to develop in the consumer cooperative workers a thrifty and prudent attitude toward the socialist property and irreconcilability toward cases of mismanagement, squandering, theft and bribe-taking, infractions of labor discipline and the trade rules, and other negative occurrences.

The CC Buro also discussed steps to provide sponsorial assistance for building facilities for the agroindustrial complex and related sectors of the national economy in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

The meeting of the Buro of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party CC discussed certain other questions pertaining to the republic's social and economic development.

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CSO: 1830/422

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM ON COMMUNICATIONS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 86 p 2

[Report: "In the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet was held. There was a report from the Commission on Transportation, Roads and Communications on the work performed by the UzSSR Ministry of Communications to improve public services. It was noted at the meeting that a certain amount of work was performed in the republic under the 11th Five-Year Plan toward comprehensive development of the branch. Fixed capital has increased considerably, and the volume of services rendered the public is expanding.

At the same time, the Ministry of Communications, its directors and members of the Collegium are working too slowly to reorganize management of the branch to conform to the demands of the times; they are not assessing from a standpoint of principle the numerous instances of the formal-bureaucratic handling of the people's needs by the communications workers; and they reconcile themselves to the fact that enterprises under their jurisdiction systematically violate the established standards and rules governing their performance.

The production capability created under the Ministry of Communications must be properly utilized. There continues to be a large number of complaints from the workers about the performance of postal and telegraph, telephone, and radio communications. Disorder in the operating conditions of many communication departments, lack of discipline, and frequently rudeness on the part of their workers, failure to meet delivery schedules for letters, newspapers and other correspondence, and losses of mailed items evoke justified dissatisfaction in the citizens.

Development of the telephone system lags behind the needs of the national economy and the public. Plans for construction of the ATS [automatic telephone exchange] are not being satisfactorily fulfilled, and existing telephone exchange capacities are not being fully utilized. The coin-operated telephone system is in a state of neglect. Targets for expanding radio broadcast systems in the rural area are not met year after year.

Manual labor still predominates in the postal departments and other enterprises, while targets for the introduction of new equipment and progressive technologies are not met. There are serious deficiencies in the selection and placement of cadres, in the adoption of progressive methods of organizing the work of the

communications workers, particularly the brigade contract, and in the organization of indoctrinational work in the collectives.

The Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet has instructed the republic's Ministry of Communications and agencies under its jurisdiction to work persistently to improve the caliber of public services, to strengthen labor discipline, to increase the responsibility of those in charge for the assigned section, and on this basis to ensure a high level of performance by communications enterprises and facilities as demanded by decisions coming out of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Corresponding instructions were issued to the UzSSR Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak ASSR and the ispolkoms of the oblast councils of people's deputies and the Tashkent City Council of People's Deputies.

The Presidium heard a report from the Tashkent Oblispolkom on the work performed to improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and to prepare them for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR. It was noted that diverse measures are being implemented at schools, vocational and technical schools and other educational institutions, at enterprises and at places of residence to develop an active stance in life in the upcoming generation. The draft-age youth possess the necessary skills and abilities. The vast majority of young people drafted into the Soviet Army from Tashkent Oblast conscientiously fulfill their military duty, and some of them have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

The Presidium directed the attention of the republic's local soviets to the need to further improve the performance of educational institutions, vocational and technical schools, cultural facilities and the mass media to indoctrinate the youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in a spirit of preparedness to defend the homeland at any time, to selflessly fulfill their duty in accordance with the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty."

There was a summation of the work performed by the republic's councils to improve the mass organizational work and to award and present state awards of the USSR and the UzSSR in 1985. Other matters were discussed, and appropriate decisions were adopted on them.

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CSO: 1830/422

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZMANKHODZHAYEV CHAIRS MEETING OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS GROUP

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "The Achievements of Science--For Production"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the republic council for contributing to scientific and technical progress was held on 14 February in Tashkent under the chairmanship of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, I. B. Usmankhodzhayev. At it they discussed problems related to the improvement of the link between science and production in light of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and conferences of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan regarding questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

They also considered measures where accelerating the creation of high-quality cotton harvesting machines that provide for complete mechanization of the gathering of raw cotton as well as questions of introducing waste-free technologies and utilizing secondary resources in the republic's economy.

It was noted that party, soviet and management agencies are conducting a certain amount of work to improve the forms of ties between science and production and to utilize the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. In order to solve a number of crucial problems, 19 republic comprehensive scientific and technical programs have been developed and are being implemented. A basis has been laid for the organization by the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences of specialized complexes that include scientific research institutes, design bureaus and experimental productions.

Still the scope and effectiveness of the utilization of the achievements of modern science and technology in the majority of the branches of the republic's economy do not correspond to the level of requirements set by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was pointed out at the meeting of the council that this situation is to a considerable degree related to the imperfection of the existing mechanism for controlling scientific and technical progress. In particular, the Uzbek SSR Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences have not provided for an effective selection of priority tasks whose solutions would make it possible to essentially accelerate the republic's economic and social development. The work done under economic agreements is

basically oriented toward eliminating bottlenecks and not toward the future or toward radically raising the level of production. As a result, the existing scientific and technical potential is poorly utilized.

As an example they gave the intolerably drawn-out work for creating the new generation of cotton harvesting equipment. It was noted at the council that it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of scientists and design and production collectives on this problem so as to give the country's cotton growers reliable, powerful and effective machines within a short period of time.

The recommendations adopted regarding the issues that were discussed were directed toward a decisive acceleration of the rates of scientific and technical progress in all branches of the economy of Uzbekistan.

A plan of work was approved for the first half of 1986.

Members of the council were familiarized with the "exhibits" at an unusual exhibition which displayed the "fruits" of unskillful management and the results of omissions on the part of a number of departments in the matter of introducing waste-free technologies and utilizing secondary resources.

There was an inspection of new models of cotton-harvesting equipment.

11772

CSO: 1830/440

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

PRAVDA CALLS FOR NEW POLITICAL THINKING

PM251341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by B. Mshveniyeradze, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "New Political Thinking"]

[Text] The situation that has come about in the world is exceptionally distinctive. It is, in fact, a question of a qualitatively new state, which has had no analogues in history. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress points out: "The modern world is complex, multifaceted, dynamic, permeated by conflicting trends, and full of contradictions. It is a world of very complex alternatives, alarms, and hopes."

What is needed for a profound understanding of the new political reality, for correct orientation within it, and for the making of well-founded decisions at all levels, as stated in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January 1986 statement, are bold new approaches, new political thinking, and a heightened awareness of responsibility for the peoples' destinies.

The vital strength of Marxism-Leninism is its continuous self-renewal under the influence of changing practice and its bold, creative, and truly innovative way of overcoming obsolete forms of thinking. Singling out this aspect, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Engels states bluntly that 'with every epoch-making discovery even in the natural history sphere' (not to mention the history of mankind) 'materialism must inevitably change its form'" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 18, p 265).

This also applies in full to Marxist-Leninist political science. Its role in interpreting the processes occurring in the world is greater than ever today, for, of all the forms of social consciousness and social practice, politics has come to the fore and occupies a priority place. There is no sphere of socially significant activity that does not have, for the most part, a political dimension. The question of the need for a political settlement of the problems that arise in international relations has never been posted so acutely in the history of mankind. All this is making increasing demands on political science and on the richness of its principles and of all the conceptual tools of political thinking.

The interpretation of the world's unity and diversity now needs new approaches. There are approximately 200 states in the world; they differ regarding their social system; their spiritual, ideological, and cultural-historical traditions; and their national features.

The chief contradiction of the epoch between capitalism and socialism runs through the diversity of conflicting interests. In the spiritual and ideological sphere, this contradiction is expressed, above all, in the struggle between the two main philosophical trends: Marxist-Leninist and bourgeois; and between two types of political thinking—realistic, creative, and dialectic, on the one hand, and conservative, dogmatic, and metaphysical, nearing the very strong imprint of reactionary utopianism, on the other.

At the same time, an unprecedented expansion of worldwide ties, intertwining of the peoples' interests, and their mutual familiarization and acquaintance are objectively taking place. Modern mass information and communications media; the broad, literally all-embracing development of trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and sporting relations and tourism; and joint activity in the ramified system of regional, international, interstate, professional, and other organizations and movements have brought all states closer in time and space, leaving no trace of the former isolation of individual peoples.

But there is the chief factor, which poses in a new way the question of the peoples' unity, regardless of many differences. I mean the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over mankind. The fact that every inhabitant of the planet is a member of a single human race and the need for a determined struggle for the survival and rescue of civilization are being realized more and more acutely.

The arms race being pursued by imperialist states and imposed by them on other countries is unacceptable not only because it is pushing the world toward nuclear catastrophe. It is currently having a negative effect in itself on the entire course of socioeconomic progress and hindering the revelation and opening up of man's creative strength and the elimination of illiteracy, poverty, hunger, and diseases from which a significant proportion of the planet's inhabitants suffer. The U.S. political scientists R. Glossop points out in his book "Confronting War" that, even if a real war never breaks out, the preparations for it are so costly that they could prove an obstacle to mankind's survival.

The colossal resources and means being diverted into arming and preparing for war are hindering the solution of urgent global problems of mankind, including, of course, the problem of development. They are creating a growing disproportion between the dynamism of the contemporary political process and the objective course of the scientific and technical revolution, which are giving rise to new living conditions, and man's possibility of adapting to these conditions and conforming to the accelerating pace of movement, not to mention dominating them. The resolution of this contradiction demands not only an end to the arms race but also the radical democratization and humanization of international relations and of all political activity, the eradication of narrow class egoism, and actions in the interests of the broad masses of the working people.

The need for a new type of political thinking is also occasioned by the fact that many of its traditional forms are not just unacceptable today but extremely dangerous. The ancient Roman formula "If you want peace, prepare for war," which has been used for millennia and is being used now by Western political thought to justify an aggressive foreign policy course, has not only become outdated. What is more, following it has become a direct threat to mankind.

If you want peace, you must not prepare for war, for it is impossible to win, but uphold peace and do so through joint efforts. There is no positive alternative to this new understanding of modern political reality.

It is possible to single out the following among the chief signs characterizing the new political thinking and the new philosophical concept of politics. There is, above all, the understanding of the world as a unity of diversity and a system of states which, in order to exist, must coexist peacefully. There is no political, economic, social, ideological, or any other problem that can be solved positively by using military force or the threat of force. And there is no problem that cannot be solved by peaceful, political means.

In this connection exceptionally great significance attaches to various kinds of international contacts, improving the machinery of negotiations at various levels on topical and acute questions of interstate relations, and strengthening and widening the activity of international organizations in every possible way. With the passing of time more and more problems must become the object of very broad discussions, consultations, coordination, and the elaboration of general accords.

The growing interconnection among states requires that their mutual security be ensured, that they are clearly aware of the incontestable fact that one state's security is conditional on that of others, and that they understand the clear correspondence between the aims and the means of achieving them. Any conflict and any local military confrontation has the potential to escalate into a world nuclear war.

Openness of thinking, its questing, alternative nature, comprehensive sober assessment of the current situation and of its dynamism, rejection of stereotypes, the ability to see the new political realities--this is what is particularly necessary today. Political processes are too fast-moving for backwardness in the forms of political thinking to be able to find any justification. Take, for example, the mass democratic movements which have become one of the most important driving forces behind social progress. Although these movements do not advance communist slogans, they do meet with support and understanding precisely from the socialist countries because the ideals of socialism fully coincide with the aspirations for peace, freedom, and the prosperity common to all mankind. Bourgeois governments treat them differently. Repressive and punitive measures are used against their members. The attitude to the mass democratic movements is the touchstone today for testing the democratic nature of a system, of political thinking, and of action.

It is known that different programs of political action are based on a particular ideology reflecting the interests of classes, social groups, and other communities. The connection between ideology and politics is incontestable. It is wrong to be distracted from it when solving particular questions. But it is no less wrong to identify ideology with politics and ignore their specific natures and the different ways and means of solving the problems that arise here.

The ideological struggle is inevitable in the modern world, but it certainly does not rule out the possibility of and the need for reasonable political

compromise aimed at successfully settling disputed issues. It is just as obvious that the ideological struggle must be waged precisely by ideological means. Trust in military strength is a sign of ideological and political impotence. Of course, the "psychological war" unleashed by imperialism, propaganda of hatred, and the propagation of enmity toward other peoples have nothing to do either with real comparing of views or with the free exchange of ideas, about which people in the West so like to speak. Modern political thinking requires the restructuring of the entire system of information, communication, and education and their orientation toward asserting the spirit of peace and good-neighborliness among the peoples.

When interpreting the present political reality, it is necessary to determine the "chief link" in the chain of many interrelated processes and to distinguish the chief aspect from the derivative aspect. Such a link is the ending of the arms race and the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals. The ending of nuclear explosions and talks on concluding an agreement to ban them in all spheres could be the first step in this direction. For it is no secret that precisely nuclear tests are the chief catalyst of the arms race.

Finally, what is needed is the resolute rejection of the competitive mode of political thinking in international affairs—this chief obstacle to asserting such a key principle of relations as political trust. Competitive struggle is organically peculiar to the bourgeois way of life. To weaken and exhaust your partner and then crush him, so as to "survive" yourself—this is the law of capitalism. Automatically transferred to the foreign policy sphere, particularly with regard to the socialist countries, such a way of thinking and acting can have disastrous consequences for the cause of peace.

Of course, as long as capitalism exists, the features inherent in its nature are preserved. But it is not the only political system. World socialism, the progressive social and political system, is strengthening its positions, gaining in strength, and asserting fundamentally new, humanist, democratic, equitable relations among people, peoples, and states.

Of course, it is not an easy matter to acknowledge the loss of a monopoly position in the world, to abandon old hegemonist habits and stereotypes of imperial thinking, and to be able to evaluate the new political situation boldly and objectively. The existence of nuclear weapons in the world fundamentally changes the nature of international relations. The only way out, imperiously dictated by the time, is peaceful coexistence and rejection of the policy of confrontation and rivalry and of the arms race. It is inadmissible to play at politics in the nuclear age.

Unfortunately, political wisdom matures slowly and it frequently lags considerably behind political reality. The task consists in accelerating this process and not allowing recklessness to prevail over reason or adventurism to prevail over comprehensively weighed and thought-out actions guaranteeing universal security. What is needed is persistent efforts, consistent principledness, and constant questing to solve urgent problems.

The Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals are not just manifestations of a high sense of political responsibility, they are also an expression of firm confidence in its own strength and in the strengthening potential of peace, reason, and good will on the planet.

Defining the contemporary situation as a crucial stage in world history, the 27th CPSU Congress advanced the foundations for creating a comprehensive system of international security. It clearly designated the new features and peculiarities of the present stage of development and, in full accordance with the spirit of the time, called for the renewal of international relations and the elaboration of a fundamentally new philosophy of politics. This is a challenge of reason addressed to the world's peoples and the governments of all states. The Congress' foreign policy guidelines have met with the warm support of all the planet's peace-loving, democratic forces. Today they are being consistently implemented in practice.

Reliance on the broad people's masses and the profound expression of their vital interests in the policy being pursued are the criterion of the correctness of political thinking and conduct and stimulate valid sociopolitical optimism.

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CSO: 1800/359

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

NEW BOOK: HISTORY OF LITHUANIAN EMIGRATION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 3

[Review by F. Bakhchinyan of "Progressivnye litovtsy za rubezhom i Sovetskiy Soyuz" [Progressive Lithuanians Abroad and the Soviet Union] by L. Petkevichene, Vilnius, "Mintis" Publishing House, 1985, under the rubric "In the World of Books": "The Truth About Emigration"]

[Text] There are a good many peoples whose representatives live in substantial numbers in the diaspora, that is, beyond the borders of their historic homeland. The fates of every emigration possess certain similarities and the research of L. Petkevichene, which has now been read not only in Lithuania, but also beyond its borders, acquires an importance that goes far beyond the realm of the specialist.

Inhabitants of the diaspora are subjected to intensified, although not necessarily forcible assimilation. However, a significant share of the people at the same time preserve their ethnic self-consciousness and take a lively interest in the national history, culture and life of their Soviet Homeland. It is this natural attraction to the land of their forefathers that is frequently used by conservative circles to incite national and religious intolerance and exclusiveness and to subordinate the given national minority to a small group of "leaders" that are directly or indirectly supported by major capital.

In a word, relations among people in this milieu are stretched into a rather complex, tangled web of social, political, demographic and ethnic problems.

L. Petkevichene has examined all these aspects of the topic and many others in a detailed, careful and conscientious manner. Among the merits that must be attributed to the work are its serious analysis and the complete absence of strained interpretations, glossed-over points or concealed difficulties. One of the book's chief successes lies in the fact that L. Petkevichene was able to emphasize what was most important in each of the historical periods of Lithuanian emigration to the United States that she selected.

The specific nature of the initial wave of emigration from Lithuania (as a rule, semiliterate peasants)--dating back to the 1860's--is shown along with the natural process of its social stratification, which was steady but

intensified in the new milieu. This process was a result of the very style of American life.

Social stratification is one watershed within Lithuanian emigration to the United States. The closed nature of the Lithuanian community determined the second watershed (which was linked, albeit by no means directly, to the first). Even socialists among the Lithuanian emigrants were never in unanimous agreement on this question. Many Lithuanian socialists flatly refused to join with American socialists and participate in the general American workers' movement.

V. Kapsukas, one of the founders of the Lithuanian Communist Party, sharply opposed the inclination toward national exclusiveness and narrow-mindedness, persistently advancing a key tenet of Marxism--the doctrine of the international solidarity of the international proletariat--among Lithuanian socialists in America.

Comprehension of the doctrine of international solidarity by Lithuanians--American workers and leading intellectuals--was for a long time a leitmotif of the entire history of Lithuanian emigration to the United States. But in America, torn by contradictions of nationality and race, it is not that easy to understand that genuine internationalism has nothing whatsoever to do with the renunciation of one's people, cultural heritage or ethnicity.

In this sense, one of the most successful sections of L. Petkevichene's book must be her analysis of the effects of events of the Great October socialist revolution on processes occurring in the milieu of Lithuanian emigration. It is quite convincingly shown, on the one hand, that there was no "direct" effect in the sense of the notorious "export of revolution" and could not have been; on the other hand, it is quite obvious how clearly the attitude toward Great October and the socialist revolution in Lithuania split the emigration.

The period between the two world wars with respect to Lithuanian emigration was characterized by an intensified labor struggle marked by strikes, national and social oppression, and at the same time, partial successes in the workers' movement, and this is reflected in the book.

L. Petkevichene stresses the extraordinary significance of the rise of the antifascist movement, beginning in 1935, (while at the same time, there were individuals among the Lithuanian emigrants who believed that German fascism was a force capable of ensuring Lithuania's "greatness") and the democratism and internationalism of the Lithuanian workers' movement in the United States for the growth of awareness among progressive circles of Lithuanian emigration.

The history of Lithuanian emigration in 1940, when Lithuania threw off the yoke of A. Smetona's profascist dictatorship and became a part of the USSR, also occupies a special place in the book. Bourgeois nationalist strata of the emigration unleashed a campaign of violent slander; the struggle against this campaign strengthened the workers' movement of Lithuanian emigrants.

L. Petkevichene correctly notes: "In struggling against the bourgeois nationalists in the Lithuanian emigration, Communists were at the same time battling their old class enemies, the exploiters of the working class." This struggle paved the way for the solidarity of broad masses of emigrants (nearly a million Lithuanians live in the United States) with the Soviet Union during the Great Patriotic War.

The book illuminates in a broad and detailed manner the ties of progressive Lithuanians living in the United States with the Soviet Union and Soviet Lithuania. In general, the thoroughness and wealth of factual material is one of the most attractive aspects of this research.

The picture presented in the book is notable for its completeness and objectivity. This is fundamentally important in light of the fact that various radio voices that broadcast to Lithuania distort reality through a tendentious culling of facts and their corresponding interpretation.

L. Petkevichene's book, "Progressive Lithuanians Abroad and the Soviet Union," a profound and original scientific work based on extensive and carefully verified factual material, occupies a place alongside a number of other brilliant research efforts that expose the fantasies of pro-imperialist propaganda. Many readers will find it interesting and very useful.

13149

CSO: 1800/337

CULTURE

ACADEMIC COMPLAINS OF RUSSIAN-ARMENIAN LINGUISTIC 'BLENDING'

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by V. Arutyunyan, candidate of philological sciences: "In the Labyrinths of Toponymy"]

[Text] Not long ago very attractive street signs appeared in Yerevan. These signs allow the people of Yerevan to orient themselves more easily, and they beautify our young and beautiful city even more.

But one thing makes me wonder. Of course, ideally, the names of the streets should be written on the signs in Armenian and Russian, and the Russian inscriptions are obviously intended for the visitors to our city. The inscriptions in Armenian are quite enough for us, for Armenians. But where do these names written with Russian letters, "Parizyan Komunai," "Karmir Banaki," "Dekabristneri," etc. come from? Are these in Russian or in Armenian?

We often speak of preserving the purity of our native Armenian language. We write a lot about the need to study and to spread the Russian language throughout wide sections of the population, and about its use as a language of international intercourse. But such inscriptions do not bring about a solution to these problems—they only hinder and confuse.

Let's leave the new signs alone and turn to the tourist program in the city of Yerevan. Local residents have no real need of it. What will a tourist find in it? Many of the complicated and obscure words do not convey any information about the city because the visitor cannot pronounce or remember them... "Yekhpayrutyan," "Andrfederatsiyach," "Shinararneri," "Azatutyana," "Tamantsineri," "Saralandzhi," etc.

These words are not all geographical names with their own special national color, which therefore do not always lend themselves to translation. These are modern, artificially created names, which can and must be translated. This is especially true in cases of bilingualism, when the meaning of the Russian language is indispensable. Why disturb the centuries-old smooth correspondence between the phonetic structure, the letter designation, and the meaning of a word?

By the way, the presence of such names sometimes leads to incidents. For example, it is generally known that Armenian surnames end in -yan. I have already heard more than once from guests in Yerevan: "Who is this Azatutyan (Yekhpayrutyan)?" They do not immediately start thinking about the difference in case forms (Isaakyana Street, but Azatutyan Street), and they pick the first, obvious sign for them, "It ends in -yan." It would take a long time to explain the meaning of these words and in answer hear the very same question which I ask in my letter.

Can this be a generally accepted occurrence? Is it possible to encounter analogous names in other cities, too? Nothing of the kind. For example, let's open a street map of the city of Tbilisi. What kind of street names does the tourist see here?... "Moskovskaya," "Chernomorskaya," "9 Bratye," "Sovetskaya," "Chelyuskintsev," "Pr. Mira," "Pr. Druzhby," etc. Any tourist will easily remember these words, and through some names already know much of interest about the city and its traditions.

Having broached this subject, I cannot be dwell on one more question.

What does "Yeritasardakan" or "Gortsaranain" mean in Russian? Nothing. These words make sense only in Armenian and should be written with Armenian letters. A person not knowing Armenian will not understand them and will not even be able to pronounce them. Why write these words in Russian? Why do the announcers in the metro say them? Why do they write these words not only in the metro but also in the route designations of buses, trolleys, and scheduled minibuses? Wouldn't it be better to utter in Russian the names "Molodezhnaya" and "Zavodskaya," words clear to everyone who knows even a little Russian, including many foreigners? Such names immediately help to orient oneself in the city. It is clear that the station "Zavodskaya" should be located in the industrial region, and the name "Molodezhnaya," in itself, promises entirely different encounters and impressions.

I teach in a vuz. When I speak about the beauty and originality of the Russian and Armenian languages, about their intolerable mixing, about the necessity of preserving the purity of each of them in terms of bilingualism, the question is often put to me and many of my colleagues: "Why does the name "Druzhba" correspond to the name of the metro station "Barekamutyan," but "Yeritasardakan" corresponds to "Yeritasardakan"? I cannot answer that question.

Perhaps you can investigate and answer it.

If architecture is the face of the city, then the names of streets, squares, and stations, are its language. Names reveal the characteristics of a nation and tell its history and culture. Through them we learn everything new, familiarize ourselves in an unfamiliar situation, and recall everything we have known before. For that reason it is most important that this language be beautiful, understandable, and accessible to all.

13093/9435
CSO: 1830/387

CULTURE

TEACHER PROPOSES RUSSIAN-TURKMEN DICTIONARY IN EVERY HOME

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 31 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 200-word letter to the editor from G. Annamyradov, a secondary school teacher from Kalinin Rayon, proposing that a Russian-Turkmen dictionary be in every home. He writes: "Russian is the language of friendship and brotherhood, the flower of world languages. Our youth are enthusiastic about studying and speaking this language. Rural youth especially need to learn Russian. At present, it is quite difficult to study Russian language and literature only by reading it at school. There should also be time to study it independently. Thus, it is obvious that every family should have a Russian-Turkmen dictionary. One should see to it that this dictionary is published in a mass edition."

/9716

CSO: 1830/482

CULTURE

AZERBAIJAN MARKS SOVIET SOVEREIGNTY ANNIVERSARY

GF291205 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 29 Apr 86 GF

[Text] Under the ever victorious banner of the Marxist and Leninist training, and within the fraternal family of the USSR people, the workers of Azerbaijan SSR are advancing in confidence in the direction pointed to by the leader of the October Revolution. In fact, they are achieving new success in all of the domains of social and economic development.

A jubilant meeting was held in the Lenin Palace in Baku on 28 April on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of Soviet sovereignty in Azerbaijan and on the occasion of 1 May. The convocation was attended by the party, soviet, and social organizations and by the representatives of the Baku garrison combatants.

Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Mikhail [word indistinct], Ziya Yusif-Zade, Vasilii Konovalov, Fuad Musayev, Artur Rasi-Zade, Lidiya Rasulova, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Asan Gasanov, Rauf Akhundov, Sahib Alekperov, and Nazim Mamedov; (?Alyoshin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee; Naim Tataliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Dadash Asanov, Fikrat Akhmedov, Ayaz Mutalibov, and Georgiy Shcheglov, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Party veterans, war and work heroes, winners of the socialist competition, science and cultural employees, and generals and admirals sat in the Chairmanship Council of the meeting.

Oktay Zeynalov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, opened the meeting. In a high spirit, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected as an honorary member of the Chairmanship Council. This was followed by an address delivered by Fuad Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Party Committee.

The convocation was concluded with the playing of the state anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR. A concert was heard afterwards.

/12232

CSO: 1831/426

CULTURE

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN WRITERS' UNION DEBATE—The 2-day creative meeting held by the republic's men of letters discussed the contemporary literature of Azerbaijan SSR and related tasks as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The convocation was opened by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers, socialist work hero, and popular writer. In their reports and addresses, the participants of the meeting recalled the party program, the CPSU Central Committee political report, and the recommendations contained in other materials of the 27th CPSU Congress; pointed to the close concern the party has concerning upgrading further the ideological level of literature; and established concrete ways to remove internal shortcomings and consolidate the role of the Azerbaijan SSR Union of Writers in the organization of the literary procedure. Comrade Vafa Gulizade, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department, participated in the work of the meeting. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 26 Apr 86 GF] /12232

CSO: 1831/426

SOCIAL ISSUES

INDUSTRY TAKES MEASURES TO CONTROL METHYL ALCOHOL USE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 86 p 6

[Article: "Let This Not Be Repeated" under the rubric "IZVESTIYA follow up" comprising replies by V. Kovriga, general director of the 'Norplast' Scientific Production Association and A. Ustkachkintsev, first deputy minister of the chemical industry, to two earlier IZVESTIYA articles titled "Poison" (No 343, 1985) and "Readers' Opinion": pros and cons of a particular view" (No 8, 1986)]

[Text] Norplast Scientific-Production Association

The facts set forth in the materials of IZVESTIYA under the general heading "Otrava", were a tremendous shock to all of us. Today they are a prism through which we will verify the work of each staff worker of the Norplast Association--from worker to director. On behalf of the collective we express our gratitude to IZVESTIYA for the objective and precise interpretation of the facts and the statement of the most important problems stemming from the tragedy that took place at our association.

The poisoning was the consequence of the thieving actions of people who managed to steal two buckets of methanol. Three of them are alive and well.

The Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant is an enterprise which uses alcohols not for auxiliary purposes, but as basic raw material. Ethyl alcohol is for the production of plastic softeners for eyeglass frames and motor vehicle steering wheels. Methanol is for the production of a liquid mosquito and gnat repellent. Both products (the softeners and the anti-mosquito liquid) are produced in the USSR only at our enterprise and therefore at present it is impossible to distribute the production. The industrial process does not make it possible to tint the ethanol and methanol, since the products made on their basis require a higher degree of transparency and purity. The problem can be solved by reorganizing the work. In accordance with the order of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry work on output from our enterprise of products based on ethanol will be implemented in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The directors of the association, plant and social organizations, the head mechanic and head power engineer and the chiefs of the shops and foremen were punished under party and service procedure in accordance with the facts of

labor discipline violation. For drinking alcohol at the plant eight persons were fired from the enterprise and four persons who had taken part in this or contributed to the theft were excluded from the ranks of the CPSU. The director of the Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant was relieved of his duties and excluded from the ranks of the CPSU.

In addition to the disciplinary action measures, the enterprise worked out engineering-technical measures and measures to reinforce security and to review the existing norms and regulations.

We fully agree with the newspaper in the statement of the problem, that as long as drunkards, even those who gave the description "Methanol is Poison", feel that they are unpunished, the threat of a repetition of the tragedy is not ruled out.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry

The facts of the theft of methanol and group poisoning by it, which were discussed in the article and the readers' responses, were reviewed at a joint session of the collegium of the ministry and Presidium of the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Workers in the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry.

In accordance with the results of the collegium the ministry issued an order which determined measures to prevent cases of theft and the instances of poisoning linked with them. It was stipulated that in the near future at all the enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, all the workers from the shops producing or consuming ethyl and methyl alcohols who were on the books at narcotics dispensaries would be transferred to other work under the procedure established by law. Additional measures were stipulated to improve the security of the areas, as well as the problems of separating the production facilities which produce or use the methyl or ethyl alcohols. It was decided to combine these production facilities only in case of extreme necessity.

The ministry feels that the regulations presently in force with respect to transporting, storing and using methanol, worked out by the USSR Ministry of Health, do not correspond to today's requirements and should be revised. The ministry instructed the enterprises to submit their own proposals to change the text of the regulations.

With a view to more fully informing the workers on the poisonous action of methanol, a resolution was adopted to draw up new materials for individual information for all the workers and new forms of instructions when working with methanol.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry feels that the information contained in the article in IZVESTIYA is correct and complete.

The ministry directed the attention of all the enterprise directors to the extremely important role of maintaining strict labor discipline. By order of the ministry the directors of the Norplast Scientific-Production Association,

the Kuskovskiy Chemical Plant and the Soyuzkhimpromenergo Association, as well as a number of staff workers of the ministry who had slackened control over work discipline, were severely punished.

Editorial Comment

Without placing any doubt concerning the technical and organizational measures which the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Norplast Scientific-Production Association intend to carry out, let us remember: the purpose of the publication is to avoid a repetition of this sort of tragedy. In the light of this, the question of responsibility for what has happened acquires a particular nuance.

It seems that it is not the publication in the newspaper that should have caused a shock, but what happened. The tragedy itself did not become "greater" because of newspaper publicity, and the conclusions from it should in any case be serious ones. The director of the enterprise suffered severe punishment. As for the other responsible workers at the plant, we can say the following with certainty: on 6 November (the day after the tragedy) the chief mechanic was confirmed for the post of deputy director of the Scientific-Production Association for Construction, and the chief of the shop where, in particular, the poisonings occurred, after what had happened already occupied the post of head mechanic. In the replies sent to the editors, their strict punishment is discussed. In reality both were raised in their positions. It is difficult to designate such a position as a principled one. Let us not forget: in the system of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry methanol is by no means used at only a single enterprise. In responding to the numerous questions of the readers, we inform them: the consequences for this affair are continuing.

12151

CSO: 1800/316

SOCIAL ISSUES

CHERNIGOV OBLAST OFFICIALS JAILED FOR CORRUPTION

AU040806 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian Mar 86 p 3

[Report by N. Talalay, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent in Cherkassy Oblast: "The Tangle Has Been Unraveled"]

[Text] The criminal file amounted to 32 thick volumes, and each page of the file disclosed the crime committed by a man who used the authority granted to him for his own profit. He practiced extortion, took bribes, played the swindler, and forged official documents for profit for many years.

In the process of preliminary investigations, it took a group of officials of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs almost a year to unravel the tangle of the crimes and to prove them. The session of Kiev Oblast Court, chaired by G.M. Mishchenko, lasted 2 months. More than 150 witnesses were cross-examined. Evidence was examined for all episodes. The court reached the conclusion: Guilty!

The defendant did not deny the charges—he was caught red-handed. During the search carried out in his apartment and garage, large sums of money, many 3-percent state loan bonds, gold objects, more than 100 lengths of expensive fabrics, 10 pairs of fur-lined hunting boots, about 100 liters of alcohol, more than 200 bottles of various brands of alcoholic drinks, and many other things were found. A.I. Korzhov, former chief of Cherkassy Oblast Consumer Services Administration, did not pay even one single kopeck for all of this.

While visiting rayon consumer services combines and enterprises under his jurisdiction, he inquired about the working people's consumer services just for the sake of formality. What Korzhov demanded first of all was lavish entertainment; then he inspected the stocks of storehouses, carelessly pointing at this or that object: "I like it." The significance of this was that the object which attracted his attention had to be delivered to Korzhov in Cherkassy. He took everything: expensive cameras and imported recorders, leatherwear and furs, hunting appliances, cut glass, liquors, money, food-stuffs, and did not disdain even trivialities. When the director of any rayon consumer services combine tried to object, Korzhov was brief: "You are incompetent and must not work in our system." And the servile subordinates gave Korzhov everything he asked for and illicitly wrote it off. In return, Korzhov would give "incentives" to the most obliging directors: lowered their plans, assigned materials in short supply. Korzhov involved a wide circle of his subordinates in crimes and corrupted them.

One may be indignant and exasperated on this occasion... but it is more useful to ask: "Why and on what grounds did Korzhovism germinate, why have Korzhovs for many years been mooching about our feet and causing harm to society? Who is to blame?"

The blame is to be shared by many people.... Almost all directors of rayon consumer services combines in the oblast knew that Korzhov practiced extortion. And more than 150 consumer service workers who gave evidence in court were aware of these practices. Many of them participated in compiling fictitious documents to write off the expensive things misappropriated by Korzhov. They knew and kept silent.

Korzhov practiced extortion even late in the seventies when he was director of the household appliances repair plant. But the functionaries of the oblispolkom's Division for the Campaign Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property gave only formal treatment to the signals they received. Allegedly, there was no proof. And as a result, the swindler and bribe taker, Korzhov, was promoted to the post of chief of the oblast Consumer Services Administration and obtained wide scope for his criminal activity.

Sitting in the dock along with Korzhov was G.B. Kucher, director of Monasteryrishchenskiy Rayon Consumer Services Combine, who was the very image of his boss. Both of them received their just deserts. Korzhov was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment, and Kucher to 8 years, with the confiscation of private property in both cases. Cherkassy Oblast Court separately examined the bribery case of G.P. Kovalenko and V.S. Stepanenko, former directors of Mankovskiy and Frabovskiy Rayon Consumer Services Combines respectively, and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. Also some other officials have been dismissed from the posts they held and severely punished. I.M. Temnokhod, former chief of the oblispolkom's Division for the Campaign Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property, has been expelled from the party and from the ranks of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and a number of other functionaries of the Internal Affairs Administration have been severely punished. Kiev Oblast Court, which examined the case of Korzhov and Kucher, passed a ruling calling the attention of the Ukrainian Ministries of Internal Affairs and of Consumer Services to the causes of the infringements noted. Investigations into cases of other individual functionaries of Cherkassy Oblast Consumer Services are still in progress.

This could be the end of the story. But the thing is that the points were changed when the train was already far away. The lack of control, connivance, lip service to work among cadres, the practice of thoughtlessly promoting unworthy persons to leading posts, and of hushing up shortcomings--this was the soil suitable for germinating Korzhovism. This is a fact from which serious conclusions should be drawn in Cherkassy Oblast.

/12232

CSO: 1830/507

SOCIAL ISSUES

NEED FOR CHANGES IN KIRGHIZ SOCIAL CARE DESCRIBED

Greater Role Urged for Local Soviets

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by V. Belyayeva, chief of Department of Grants, Ministry of Social Security of the republic: "The Law--for All" under the rubric: "We Discuss the Pre-Congress Documents: Family and Society"]

[Text] The annual material assistance to families in the republic is about 90 million rubles. The population of the republic in 1985 increased by almost 140,000 boys and girls. Last year, the organs of ZAGS [civil registry office] recorded the birth of 40,000 new families.

A clearly operating system for the protection of maternity and childhood has been created in our country for the first time in history.

Resources for the maintenance of special institutions with an indication of medical aid for women and children are being allotted from the public consumption funds. Upkeep in children's preschool institutions, camps, and health resorts is free or is partially paid for. State and public assistance to the family is supplemented by a system of monetary payments--grants for children. They are also granted for the birth of a child and for the care of it, and for families in which the total income per member is less than 50 rubles per month.

The constant care of the country are single mothers and children whose parents, not being engaged in their upbringing, avoid paying alimony, and orphans. Pensions and grants for the latter are paid to the guardians even when they are receiving full state support.

Tremendous attention is also devoted to the family by the draft Basic Directions in the Social and Economic Development of the Country. In particular, a further increase in the duration of partially paid leave for mothers to care for a child is envisioned. A network of specialized dispensaries for pregnant women will be organized. Privileges and preferences will be expanded for young families when entering housing construction cooperatives and in building individual homes. The problem of providing preschool institutions for children should be completely solved in the immediate future.

In our republic, all privileges and grants envisioned by the decrees are basically granted correctly and in good time. Thousands and thousands of mothers thank the party and the government in all sincerity for the loving concern and attention.

But here is what alarms us. In a number of places in the republic, and first of all in Naryn Oblast, the assistance envisioned by the state does not always reach those for whom it is intended. Because at times local authorities independently reward themselves with a right which does not belong to them: to manipulate the law at their own discretion. And they try to use the grants for the untroubled solution of personnel problems, to raise labor discipline, and even to punish those who are objectionable.

I will explain using examples. In the kolkhoz "1 May" of Ak-Talinskiy Rayon the grant for caring for a child was not issued to one woman prior to September 1985 (for the present, this had not been discovered by the Ministry of Social Security). A typical (and long) conversation took place with the chairman of the kolkhoz, Ergesh Mimanov.

"We have many give birth. Just who will work?" he becomes angry.

We learn: labor discipline in the kolkhoz is low. About half its members did not accomplish the yield norm at work. However, levers with the use of which the activity of the kolkhoz farmers could be raised (just as in many other oblasts) are not used. The management never analyzed the reason for shirking and low labor productivity. People do not know the law: if an able-bodied kolkhoz farmer did not accomplish the minimum, he loses a year of seniority which is considered when designating a pension and a number of other privileges. In return, how simple it is for an "inventive" chairman to live: he deprived mothers of their authorized grant and leave--and forced them to work. By the way, when our brigade studied this farm, we saw many healthy men who dozed in the shade in the heat of the day.

"Just what happens!" the kolkhoz chairman continues to be indignant. "'She' gives birth to one--she will stay home for a year and a half. And later it is already again time for 'her' to take maternity leave--and again home?"

Yes, again home. A wonderful variant. The woman will be with the children, raise them healthy, and bring them up. And when the time comes to go out to the field or to the farm the older ones are already grown up and will take care of the younger ones so that the mother will be calm about her crew at home. And she did not dissipate her strength for shock labor. And with time, the kolkhoz will receive healthy, well brought up workers.

"I disagree!" Mimanov persists.

It is his business. And it is the business of the party and soviet organs to be concerned that such people, excuse me, do not land in management posts because of abruptness and obstinacy. And we also have a special account to settle with this comrade: for cruelty. For 13 months they did not find the time in the kolkhoz to draw up the documents for the shepherd Kozhombergenov, who was left with seven children, to obtain a pension because of the death of his wife. And for other families deprived of bread-winners.

The director of the Tyan-Shan experimental station for animal husbandry, A. Osmonaliyev, also manipulates leaves, grants, and pensions in the same way. Really, if only they were the only ones! In the imeni Lenin and "Kommunizm" kol-khozes of Tyan-Shanskiy Rayon and in a number of farms of Dzheti-Oguzskiy instances of the violation of the rights and privileges for mothers were disclosed. And in the "Zhenish" kolkhoz of Ak-Talinskiy Rayon they deigned to authorize grants for the care of children...to only two women. One of them is the wife of the party organizer.

At times it is a wonder how many consider themselves correct to dispose of grants at their own discretion! In the kolkhoz "Novyy put" of Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon a mother of four children personally deprived Raykan Ishembayev of a grant...an inspector of personnel, she had nothing to do with this matter.

The obstacle in the path of such abuses--the rural soviets--is also very strong. However, in those cases of which we are speaking, they not only did not straighten out zealous administrators but they also derived benefit: they did not give women certificates about the composition of the family until they pay a tax.

In the draft of the new wording of the CPSU Program much attention is devoted to raising the role of the local soviets in all production and social life. I have no desire to add anything here: everything is wise and profound. We should only see that our local soviets in the republic everywhere and always use their rights and capabilities in a worthy manner and orient themselves on the lofty tasks put forth in the program documents of our life and not on local interpreters "who have authority" and who are trying to look upon laws and government decrees one-sidedly.

Abandonment of Children Decried

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by G. Koshoyeva, chief physician of a children's home, Frunze: "Our Common Children"]

Text] Today we are happy. The N couple visited us. They became parents several months ago--they adopted one of our small children. They are happy. We ask: did they place the child in a nursery? In two voices: "No, no! We have the possibility of working in different shifts, and we will keep the girl home until three or four years of age. It is more comfortable for a small child with its parents, and it is useful for its health and general development...."

We don't interrupt, although we also know well what small children need.

We, the workers of the children's home, did everything yesterday and today and henceforth will do everything so that our children live well. And the state always had fatherly concern for them. And about a year ago the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted concerning the improvement of the keeping and upbringing of orphan children and children left without the care of parents. We perceived it with tremendous satisfaction.

But we are all fortunate when our children are adopted by good people (and this often occurs). For he will have what we are unable to give him—a paternal home, mother, father....

Babies' homes, children's homes in our peaceful, happy time—you see, it is a wound on the conscience of society! Just think: only two (two!) small children came to us after the death of their mothers. And several children are located here temporarily because their parents were having difficulties. In all other cases in no way can the stay of the children in our institution be justified.

In their birth certificate, a line is drawn in the column "parents." But the latter are alive and well. Often, abandoning the small child, they happily settle down in life as married people and, probably, love their "legal" children and consider themselves to be good mothers and fathers. And the small people, who are guilty only of the fact that they were born "inopportunistically," remain beyond the limits of heart and mind.

Mothers often write "rejections" of them while still in the maternity home. Monotonously, in a firm hand. "I, a single mother, do not have conditions to bring up a child and relinquish the child." (Karamash Dikhanbayev—her daughter Anara; Chinara Akmatova—her daughter Venera; Aynura Berimbekova—Anda....) Where are these women now? How are they living? How do they sleep at night? And do their parents or relatives know that their grandson, brother, or nephew is in the children's home? What cruel hypocrisy and spiritual callousness?

Our heart especially aches for the small children who cannot be adopted: sick, lagging in physical and psycho-motor development. L. A. Sergeyeva who resides in the village of Chuy gave up her 10 month old son; G. A. Bocharova, who left in an unknown direction.... It is a crime to abandon a small child, but it is twice as terrible to abandon a sick child, all the more if the reason for the ailments is the mother's unhealthy way of life.

In the children's home there are small children whose parents abandoned them on the streets, in doorways, or abandoned them with strangers or on the territory of our institution. A mother left Fatima Sampiyeva in the first apartment she came across, saying that "she is going for some milk." The mother T. T. Ivashchenko brought Natasha Volkova and her sister to the children's home in Voyenno-Antonovka, gave them to older children, and hid themselves....

Hard drinking is a terrible evil in life. And this evil is directed primarily at the very root of our life, at the future of society—the children. We have many children whose parents have been deprived of the rights of parents due to heavy drinking. Our hearts are gripped by the form in which they come to us. Here is an ignominious list of such people: M. Belyayev, the spouses L. S. and N. K. Malyshev (four children); V. I. Mozharova (four children), N. I. Sukhova (three children).

With temporary difficulties parents have the right to place a small child with us for a certain time. In the commitment they indicate when they will pick him up. But many children sometimes wait for their mothers all their lives.

Thus, Zaynakul Kasymova turned her son over to us prior to 19 January 1984. Up to now we cannot find this woman who, by the way, has four other children besides Emilyya. Elmira Dzhekshenova promised to pick up her daughter in June 1984. But she was not the only orphan she left. This November, she gave birth to a boy and now already abandoned him in the maternity hospital without any obligations.

We cannot officially register their children in the children's home as if they were registered with their parents. We get involved in searches and write inquiries instead of being occupied with our direct work....

Children are the dearest things in our lives. They are still very small, our inmates. And they have hardly learned to speak when they ask us adults: take me home. And we would like those who deprived them of a home to feel our pain, too!

In the name of the associates of the children's home and, I believe, in the name of the physicians, teachers, and educators who are working in other similar children's homes and boarding schools I propose that the paragraph in the draft of the new wording of the CPSU Program beginning with the words: "The CPSU attaches tremendous state significance to intensifying concern for the family" end as follows: "...purposefully prepare the youth for marriage and raise the moral and legal responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children."

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CSO: 1830/408

SOCIAL ISSUES

WIDE DISPARITY IN TAJIK ALCOHOL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by M. Gulyamov, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists of the USSR, Chief Psychiatrist-Addiction Treatment Specialist of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik SSR]

[Text] The fight against drunkenness and alcoholism has recently acquired a truly national significance. Labor collectives and society generally have taken active part in it. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism has become a concrete program of action for the affirmation of a sober way of life.

In all of this work a large responsibility lies with the addiction treatment service, which is called upon to prevent a rise in drunkenness and at the same time to help in the treatment of those who already suffer from this disease. What are the successes and failure since the adoption of the resolution?

Much has been done already. Interrayon addiction treatment dispensaries are already open and functioning in Tursunzadevskiy and Yavanskiy rayons with hospitals of 60 beds each. Addiction specialists first detect and then bring to treatment people with a weakness for alcohol and patients in the early stages of illness when active treatment along with labor in a large undertaking is especially effective.

Specialized offices have been organized in Kuybyshevskiy, Ilichevskiy, Vakhshskiy and Kolkhozabadskiy central rayon hospitals. Juvenile addiction treatment offices and anonymous treatment centers have been opened in Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube.

All of this, of course, yields results. Above all, the number of people with common drunkenness and of patients in the first stage of alcoholism who are registered in addiction treatment dispensaries and offices has risen significantly. However, if we compare the number of patients of this category in various rayons of a republic, then we notice an essential difference. Of the people who have been found to have symptoms of common drunkenness, more than 61 percent are residents of Dushanbe. In Leninabad

oblast there are a little more than half as many, and in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts the number of such patients is practically insignificant.

Detection of this group is the most important task for addiction treatment institutions. Treatment of this category of people prevents the development of chronic alcoholism as a disease. The recurrence by regions of a republic in data concerning patients in the first stage of chronic alcoholism and patients who have completed an active course of anti-alcoholic treatment, as well as those who have been taken off the register after recovery, serves as an example of this.

What is the cause of such a wide range in the most important indicators of addiction treatment? Most of all, it is the varying attitudes of directors of public health departments toward their responsibilities and, as a result the different levels of work of territorial institutions. There are good indicators of addiction treatment in Dushanbe, the result of coordinated and regulated activity on the part of the capital addiction treatment subdivisions of all sections.

Recently, the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast health department has noticeably increased its activity in the organization of addiction treatment for the population. The Yavanskiy inter-rayon addiction treatment dispensary has been established; corresponding offices in a number of higher capacity central hospitals have been organized. The measures that have been adopted will undoubtedly bear results in the near future. But there are many problems. The organizational and methodological center of addiction treatment is the oblast dispensary, where medical personnel alone number about 20 people; it is in a very crowded location, which hinders the organization of varied and competent treatment of alcoholism under ambulatory conditions.

The directors of the Leninabad Oblast health department with S. Abdullayev as chief superintendant have long occupied a strange position. Information on the opening of a non-existent addiction treatment department in the Leninabad silk combine came from his left hand in official documents. Another fact attests to an extremely careless attitude toward an important matter. By order of the USSR Ministry of Public Health, a decision was made to open an inter-rayon addiction treatment dispensary in Isfar. At the end of last year, the superintendent of the oblast health department officially announced the implementation of the resolution. Meanwhile, for four months after the Isfar City Soviet provided a location for the interrayon dispensary, the oblast health department did not find the time to make an estimate for its reconstruction, did not appoint a staff, and did not provide supplies and medical equipment.

As a result, in the first half of January the location provided for the dispensary could hold only 16 patients instead of 60. Because of the lack of doctors, medical supplies and treatment-diagnostic offices, no therapy was given, and the so-called dispensary did not even have a kitchen.

On the whole, addiction treatment institutions in Leninabad Oblast, including the oblast dispensary, are extremely inadequately staffed with medical

personnel. The oblast health department directors' complaint of a manpower shortage does not correspond to reality. The problem is the unenthusiastic approach to the fulfillment of the resolutions on this question. In Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Oblast, for example, where the supply of medical personnel is little more than half that of Leninabad, the problem of staffing addiction treatment institutions is solved effectively and efficiently.

The same is true for the irresponsible organization of the addiction treatment service in Ura-Tyube. The chief doctor of the TsRB [Central Rayon Hospital], M. Mirshafiyev, long hindered its development in the rayon. Only after being criticized in print did he open the office, but he still remained faithful to his principles. It was organized not in the rayon polyclinic but in a former warehouse where basic living conditions were inadequate. There was no heating or plumbing, there were cracks in the walls and ceiling, and the broken glass of the windows was patched up with pieces of plywood.

The chief doctor's negative attitude toward addiction treatment is motivated by a belief that alcoholism is not a problem for the rayon. Yet from the official handbook of the department of internal affairs of Ura-Tyubinskiy City Soviet Executive Committee, it is obvious that in 1985 alone more than 720 people were referred to the local medical sobering station. The extremely poor quality of treatment-prophylactic work in Ganchinskiy, Ura-Tyubinskiy and Zafarobodskiy rayons resulted in the fact that not one patient successfully recovered.

There are also extremely low indicators of addiction treatment in Kulyabskiy Oblast, where likewise they do not adopt real measures for carrying out pertinent resolutions of the party and government. In particular, the story of the location once allotted for the oblast dispensary tells much. The dispensary with a large staff of workers was placed in three small rooms under one of the oblast administration dining areas, which made varied and active anti-alcohol treatment impossible. Since then, in Leningradskiy and Khovalingskiy rayons, in violation of the order of the USSR Ministry of Public Health, addiction treatment offices were not organized in the central rayon hospitals, and in Voseyskiy, Dangarinskiy, Sovietskiy, and Moskovskiy rayons, the functions of addiction treatment specialists are carried out by doctors of other specialties. They are concerned only with the registration of patients with chronic alcoholism.

As we see, the first results of the work are far from reassuring. This is all the more annoying when one considers that our republic was among the first to enter into the organization of addiction treatment. Our republic addiction treatment dispensary was the first one opened in the country. We also worked out a new organizational form for addiction treatment, prophylactic anonymous treatment. Valuable experience was acquired in the organization of non-hospital, out-patient and in-patient subdivisions.

The direct responsibility of directors of all oblast, city and rayon public health departments is to utilize fully the rich experience in prevention and treatment which already exists in order to fulfill the resolutions of the party and government on the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. More active assistance on the part of local power organs is required.

SOCIAL ISSUES

STRONGER PARENT-SCHOOL TIES URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial stressing the importance of strong parent-school relationships. It is pointed out that "as life's experience demonstrates, when the relationship between family and school is placed on the wrong path, important work such as the child's education does not yield good results. The fact that parents consider the child's education to be the work of the pedagogical collective, and that some pedagogues consider this important job to be the parents' obligation, is regrettable. Such ideas emerge in places where inadequate explanatory work is conducted among parents." It is added that problems of this nature have surfaced "in some schools in Krasnovodsk and Chardzhou Oblasts, and in Ashkhabad City."

POOR GUIDANCE GIVEN TO TRADE SCHOOL STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 1200-word article by A. Khalnepasov, director of the Kalinin Rayon People's Education Department, pinpointing problems in the rayon's two professional-technical schools. "Approximately 200 students take up studies in these trade schools every year. But it is a regrettable fact that some students give no thought to the trade they have selected for their future, nor to the conditions under which they study and learn their trade at the school." He adds that "some graduates never even work at their trades." The primary reason for this is that "enterprises and trade school leaderships are paying little attention to placing school graduates. On the other hand, the weakness of the professional training of skilled worker cadres trained at the schools is another aspect of the story. They are unable to do complicated kinds of work at the places where they work, and cadre turnover occurs as a result."

TUSSR EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED BY MINISTER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 2 February 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 1200-word report on a meeting of the college of the TuSSR Ministry of Education, at which achievements and shortcomings in the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed. The main report was delivered by M. A. Alyyeva, TuSSR minister of education. "She condemned the fact that some were still abandoning their studies in Krasnovodsk and Chardzhou Oblasts. The great number of people in the 2-year

courses leads to an increase of the number of those leaving school without having taken the full secondary school course." She also pointed out that "food selections in cafeterias and buffets, especially those in rural areas, are extremely limited." Transportation arrangements for children living far from schools were also criticized. In addition, "mistakes in the organization of internal control in the schools, the organization of studies in the elementary grades and the teaching of humanities subjects, natural sciences, and mathematics were criticized with some concern."

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CSO: 1830/483

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIGADES SET COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL INFRACTIONS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Ye. Kartofelin, secretary of the party committee of the Daugavpils Locomotive Repair Plant]

[Text] Since the first days of the new year at our locomotive repair plant, the competition for a worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress has intensified. Many brigades, following the example of the progressive twister of the Association "Khimvolokno," O. Narovskaya, are struggling to complete a two-month task before this illustrious date in the life of our party and state.

These plans mostly concern getting rid of poor workers and strengthening discipline and order in production. We have already achieved certain successes with this approach. On the whole at this enterprise the loss of working time has decreased by 30 percent in the past year, and in such shops as the wheel, instrument and mechanical shops it has been lowered by 5-9 times. This has resulted in an overall increase in production and an improvement in labor productivity for the collective. Eleven sections of diesel locomotive engines, 600 traction engines and a large number of spare parts, totaling 1.3 million rubles, were produced in excess of the plan.

Of course, in our struggle for efficient use of every working minute there have been not only successes but also failures. Unfortunately, drunkenness, slovenliness and carelessness of individual workers have occasionally disturbed the usual rhythm of the production conveyor.

We experienced these changes for the better recently when brigades decided to establish order themselves. A useful experiment was carried out in the Severskiy pipe collective and the neighboring driving chain plant collective, where brigades took upon themselves voluntary moral and material responsibility for order in production. At a conference of the party committee, an assembly of active plant members, we thoroughly investigated this experiment, which has also been widely presented at the VDNKh [Exhibit of the Achievements of the National Economy] of the USSR, and decided to apply it universally to improve the action of labor collectives toward absentees, drunks and loafers.

A position on collective moral and material responsibility was worked out by the administration and the trade union committee. Its essentials are as

follows. The brigade gives its word that it will not tolerate violations of work discipline and public order. If they nevertheless occur, then all of its members relinquish from 10 to 15 percent of their bonus money for the month. Depending on the number in the brigade, the annual salary may also be lowered by 10 to 25 percent if workers have shown up at the medical sobering station. If not, then all members of the collective receive a raise.

With the competition, absenteeism has come to "weigh" very much. It not only deprives the brigade of part of its material income, but also of the hope of a prize in the plant competition.

The violators have at once learned the difference between the discipline to which they were accustomed earlier and the level which the collective now demands of drunk and absentees.

Take, for example, the brigade of metal workers in wheel pair assembly, which E. Slavinskiy heads. All required measures for strengthening labor discipline here seem always to have been fulfilled. They have called the violators to the director's office, given them reprimands, stern reprimands, lowered the length of leave by an appropriate amount and deprived them of bonuses. But they have not been able to completely eliminate absences. The very same people, as a rule, have tolerated them. Therefore, there were days when it was very difficult for the brigade to send the necessary number of wheel pairs to the associated assembly shop. And without them, of course, a diesel locomotive does not come out of repair.

But now this collective has worked for four months already without a single violation. Its secret is not in any kind of strictness on the part of the brigade, but in that the brigade has given a guarantee to work without a single violation. It is interesting that workers who were once troublesome from the point of view of discipline were among the first to put their signatures on the statement. Apparently they understood that they either had to separate from the collective or turn themselves around and work like all the others without absences and tardiness. The brigade is now among the leaders in the competition. It has decided to complete a two-month task before the 27th CPSU Congress. It manages its production program with fewer than the usual number of people.

On the whole, in the wheel shop, where the majority of the brigades have taken upon themselves collective responsibility, things are going better and better. The number of absences, for example, for the past year has decreased by three times.

A decisive struggle for strengthening discipline and order is also going on in other shops in the plant. Already more than a hundred brigades, more than 40 percent of the number of workers and employees who are united in the brigade form of labor organization, have taken upon themselves the obligation of collective material and moral responsibility for the state of labor discipline and social order.

In the struggle to strengthen discipline we are striving to further increase the role of labor collectives. A commission on the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism is acting in the endeavor. A detailed plan of the measures of administration, party, trade union and Komsomol committees has been composed which has increased the range of measures of social, material and disciplinary action on absentees and drunks. Government and party managers are regularly invited to party committee meetings, where the causes of violations are considered closely and measures for overcoming inadequacies are outlined.

I believe that all of this will enable the plant collective to successfully fulfill the obligations it has taken upon itself to lower the loss of working time in the future and to achieve an overfulfillment of the production plan by about 100,000 rubles for the 27th congress of our party.

13183/9435

CSO: 1800/302

REGIONAL ISSUES

MAGADAN OBKOM CHIEF ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CADRES

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 2, 1986 (signed to press 23 Jan 86 86) pp 61-69

[Article by N. Malkov, first secretary of the Magadan CPSU Obkom under rubric "From the Experience of Ideological Work and Party Education": "The Experience and Peculiarities of the Political Training of Northerners"]

[Text] Today, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, our entire country is living in an atmosphere of high labor and social-political activity. The preparation for the congress is a time when, in every party organization, there is a demanding summation of the results of what was done during the previous five-year period, the existing problems are analyzed, and the ways to resolve them, as well as the plans for the future, are set down. Studying the pregress documents, the Northerners once again sensed completely the exceptional amount of attention that the Communist Party and the Soviet government have been devoting to our region. In the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program it is emphasized that "a component part of the party's economic strategy has been and continues to be the accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East. During the assimilation of new regions, a factor of special economic and political importance is the strict guaranteeing of the comprehensive resolution of the production tasks and the development of the entire social infrastructure in the interests of improving people's working and living conditions." These principles that are included in the party's program are rendered in a concrete form in the draft of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Until the Year 2000.

Discussing the drafts of the pregress party documents, the workers in our oblast view with pride the path that has been traveled during the years of the Soviet authority. This very rich, stern land for a very long time was "terra incognita" on the geographic maps. Here, as in the other northern regions of our country, to use the words of V. I. Lenin, "semiwildness and the most read wildness" reigned ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vo 43, p 228). But at the party's call, and thanks to the efforts of Soviet citizens, on the shores of the frozen seas, in the depths of the taiga, in the icy windswept tunda, literally on an empty place there have arisen modern cities and settlements, and five naval ports. During a period of only a few decades,

a dynamically developing industry and a major capital-construction base have been created and thousands of kilometers of motor roads have been laid. The Bilibinskaya nuclear power station and thermal-electric power stations are in operation, and the construction of the Kolymskaya GES is coming to an end. The oblast's agriculture, to a considerable degree, meets the population's needs for meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, and potatoes. Much success in economic, social, and cultural construction was achieved by the twice-decorated Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

At the same time, many problems remain in the development of the oblast. We might mention only a few of them: the continuing narrow specialization in the nationwide division of labor; the increased percentage of the mining industry and its high capital-intensity; the poorly developed transportation system, construction base, repair base, social infrastructure; the unregulated migration of the population; etc. We have a large number of small populated places that are remote from one another. Correspondingly, small party organizations operate there.

All this, in its turn, gives rise to a number of difficulties that are linked with the organization, maintenance, and quality of the ideological-indoctrinational work with people.

In order to understand the complicated conditions under which the assimilation of the Northeast and the improvement of the region's productive forces have been and are still proceeding, we might state that Magadan Oblast, which is 10,500 kilometers from Moscow, covers a vast area of 1.2 million square kilometers, an area that could accommodate such countries as France, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal, taken together, but the population of that area still constitutes somewhat more than a half million persons. One-fourth of the territory in the oblast is situated beyond the Arctic Circle, where for many months the polar night replaced by the prolonged polar day. The northern summer is brief and miserly with heat, and during the winter temperatures of 60 degrees below zero Centigrade and hurricane winds with velocity of up to 40-60 meters a second are no rarity. Nevertheless, by virtue of the specific nature of a number of leading branches of the economy, tens of thousands of people work out in the open.

Northerners are a special breed of people. The residents of Kolyma and Chukotka frequently use the word "mainland." By that term, in everyday conversation, people refer to the rest of the territory of our country, that is, with the exception of our oblast. Naturally, it is not simply that getting here is like getting to an island: basically the only way to get here is by air or by sea (the railroad does not come here and motor communication by way of Yakutia is not yet sufficiently developed). By using this concept, the people of Magadan, willy-nilly, emphasize the uniqueness, the specific nature, the special coloration that are typical of life in our region, and the traditions that developed here, traditions that had their beginning with the original trailblazers and first builders in the oblast.

First of all I would like to mention the tremendous industriousness of our people, their selflessness and persistence in achieving the goals that have been set. At the same time we may as well admit that frequently people come

here in the attempt to get more, but work less. However, when they find themselves in well-run, well coordinated production collectives, they attend there a school of labor and moral indoctrination and, after a short period of time, become in the majority of instances good, conscientious workers. And as for that minority that does like to have "the wind blowing in their face," they do not remain here long.

The mobilizing nature of our plans, the scope of the transformational activity, the constant surmounting of difficulties, and the struggle against the elements consolidate the people. That is why one sees among the northerners, perhaps with special clarity, the properties that are typical of the entire Soviet nation -- the sense of collectivism, comradesly mutual aid, a kind-hearted attitude, and responsiveness.

Another traditional feature is the high rate of social and political participation on the part of the inhabitants of the Northeast. For example, the data provided by sociological research that has been conducted in our oblast attests to the fact that 76 percent of the surveyed workers in the oblast had participated in the fight against various kinds of undesirable phenomena -- lack of discipline, violations of the standards of socialist morality, etc. -- and in doing so had spoken at meetings and had contacted local agencies of state administration, the party, trade-union, and Komsomol committees, the management of enterprises and institutions, and agencies of the press. In the opinion of the persons participating in the survey, their efforts in the struggle against shortcomings, as a rule, produce good results. Thirty two percent of the respondents indicated that in the past five years they had begun devoting more time to social work. It is typical that the number of persons having permanent social assignments increases in accordance with the length of time that the person has been living in the region.

For the inhabitants of our oblast, which is remote from large cultural centers, a typical feature is enhanced interest in the spiritual sphere of life. Magadan Oblast is rightfully called one of the most literate areas of the country: for every inhabitant here, there are 2.5 periodical publications. A broad network of cultural and educational institutions and libraries is in operation here. Thousands of workers participate in amateur performing groups.

Today, when resolving the tasks of accelerating the region's social and economic development, the oblast's party organization strives to assure the maximum participation of the masses in exercising their creative initiative -- that decisive, transforming force of society and source of progress in all spheres of activity.

In the distant year of 1920, when the young Republic of Soviets had just begun to build a new society, V. I. Lenin pointed out that party propaganda must "be constructed on the political experience of economic construction," and issued the summons "to carry out... the remaking of the masses" of the workers, and, in a practical manner, to point out to that propaganda "how it is necessary to construct socialism" (see Vol 41, pp 406-407). Since that time, our country has risen to the heights of economic and social progress. However, life and its dynamic nature persistently dictate the need for further changes and

transformations, the achievement of a new qualitative state in society. Under conditions when the party has brought to the forefront the concept of the acceleration of social and economic development, these Leninist ideas take on special importance. They received creative development in the materials of the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasizes, "The entire experience of the party says that it is not possible to do much in economics, administration, or indoctrination if one does not carry out a psychological reorganization, if one does not develop the desire and the ability to think and work in a new way."

In the work of the oblast party organization which has been aimed at increasing the participation of the human factor, that is, at increasing the labor and social-political participation of people, a very important role belongs to ideological, political-indoctrinational work. In this article we shall dwell especially on the questions specifically of the Marxist-Leninist education of the workers, which is the very core of ideological indoctrination and, as it were, the base for all the areas of ideological work.

In Magadan Oblast in the current school year, more than 190,000 persons are engaged in the system of Marxist-Leninist education. In the course of political classes and the independent thorough study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, the documents of the CPSU, and the statements made by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, in the process of preparing book reviews, and in the carrying out of practical assignments in social and political life, the students at schools and seminars gain a mastery of the principles of revolutionary theory, develop a scientific political philosophy, an active vital position, and the ability to think analytically, to orient themselves correctly in the present-day situation, to make politically correct decisions, and to work consistently to achieve their fulfillment.

After the 26th party congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, certain positive tendencies were noted in the Marxist-Leninist education of the workers in our oblast. The structural reorganization of the party training system was carried out. The share of Communists among the students almost doubled. Young Communist schools were created and have been operating successfully. The network of the schools for economic-party and ideological activists expanded. There has been a tangible increase in the interest shown by the Communists and nonparty members for the Leninist theoretical heritage, the historic experience of the CPSU, and the vitally important problems of communist construction. The number of students in the party training system who are studying the component parts of Marxism-Leninism almost tripled by the end of the five-year period. The contribution made by political training to the ideological support of tasks in the national economy is becoming increasingly tangible.

The party's oblast committee is carrying out a considerable amount of work to change the style of Marxist-Leninist education, to enrich the content of the training, and to intensify its ties with life. The fundamental theoretical principles now are coordinated more closely with the present-day political aims of the party, and with questions of introducing into production the

achievements of scientific-technical progress, the reinforcement of discipline, order, and organizational spirit in the collectives, the confirmation of the standards that govern our morality, etc. Formalism and pomposity in political training are being overcome.

We keep constantly in our field of vision the questions of the party leadership of the Marxist-Leninist education of the workers. Those questions are analyzed at plenums of the oblast committee and at sessions of the bureau and the propaganda and agitation department. The shortcomings in the setting up of that work are revealed, and steps are taken to eliminate them. The party committees in the outlying areas operate in a similar manner. For example, the bureau of the Iultinskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU, after the June Plenum of the Central Committee, repeatedly discussed those problems at sessions, and that undoubtedly promoted the increase in the effectiveness and quality of the political enlightenment and economic education.

When organizing the training of various categories of workers, the party committees in the oblast strive to make the maximum consideration of the specifics of their labor. Take, for example, the reindeer breeders. On 27 reindeer breeding sovkhozes in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, 210 brigades take care of the country's largest herd of reindeer -- more than a half million head. The reindeer herders and their families live a nomadic existence year round, as they move across the tundra pastures with their herds, frequently at a distance of 100-300 kilometers from inhabited points. The party committees, as a rule, assign as propagandists for the brigades the managers and chief specialists at the sovkhozes. They are, as it were, traveling propagandists. Having reached their destination by helicopter or jeep, they not only conduct the political classes, but also resolve production questions. Both the reindeer herders and the members of their families attend the classes. They discuss not only the current training topics, but also the broadest group of social and political questions.

It is gratifying that, with every passing year, Chukotka is getting more and more propagandists from among the animal-husbandry and veterinary specialists and brigade leaders who live and work in the tundra itself. Among them I would like to mention first of all such comrades as V. Chayvurgin (Markovskiy Sovkhoz), Yu. Ragtin (Polyarnik Sovkhoz), F. Kotyl (Druzhba Sovkhoz), and V. Rychin (Sovkhoz imeni XXII S'yezda KPSS).

A considerable amount of aid is rendered to the propagandists working with the reindeer breeders by the sovkhoz political enlightenment offices. For example, the office manager at the Markovskiy Sovkhoz, Anadyrskiy Rayon, Z. Yerina, organizes seminars both at the central farmstead in the village of Markovo and in the remote villages of Chuvanskoye and Lamutskoye, and prepares, together with her activists, the materials that are needed for the classes, and information bulletins about the production indicators pertaining to the competing brigades. For example, when studying the questions of the brigade contract, special attention was devoted to ensuring that the students would learn how to think in an economically efficient manner, and how to master the elements of cost accountability. All this exerted a positive influence upon the results of the economic activity of the sovkhoz, which not

only coped with the meat-sales plan for the five-year period, but also considerably overfulfilled it.

The oblast book publishing house recently published a special methodological aid for the propagandists at communist labor schools on the tundra. In that aid, in addition to a consideration of economic and production questions, serious attention is paid to topics involving political philosophy.

The political training of motor transport workers, aviators, fishermen, and certain other groups of workers has its peculiarities. Taking this variety into consideration, we deem it necessary to make definite changes in the standard curricula, striving to make them comprehensive.

Almost half the persons working in the Magadan Motor Transport and Forwarding Services Combine are drivers who deliver freight to miners in the central regions of the oblast. They make long trips that last for 10-15 days, and sometimes even for a month. All this, of course, complicates the organizing of their training. Therefore, use is made of individual chats and quizzes dealing with the topics that have been covered. The combine's party committee determined the days most convenient for classes, when the drivers, for the most part, are gathered together at the enterprise, and made sure that the schools in the party training system were headed by experienced propagandists who know their job.

The system of giving quizzes dealing with individual topics in the course has become widespread in the scientific-communism schools, where the flight personnel of the Magadan United Air Detachment attend. Inasmuch as the students' level of training there is higher, one of the forms of effective monitoring is the writing and presentation of book reports. A large amount of assistance to the pilot-propagandists is rendered by the methodological council on political enlightenment which operates under the party committee and which is headed by V. Mukhin. The members of that council prepare the literature for the school managers, prepare "propagandist portfolios," methodological plans and recommendations, and conduct mini-seminars, since it is not possible to get more than three to five propagandists together simultaneously -- people are flying everywhere.

Many propagandists in the Magadanrybprom Association conduct their work with the students -- fishermen and fish processors -- while they are at sea. This places a special responsibility for the quality of their training on the permanent seminar operating under the party committee. The shipboard libraries are provided with the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, and with political and methodological literature. The newspaper RYBAK SEVERA has been included in the providing of assistance to the system of Marxist-Leninist education; the ships are sent facsimile copies of the newspaper by phototelegraph. An important place in the content of the training here is occupied by questions of counterpropaganda.

The labor collectives of our miners are small in size and frequently are situated at great distances from one another. Comrades having the necessary educational level and practical skills are oriented toward the independent study of Marxist-Leninist theory in accordance with individual plans.

Consultants help the persons whom they are sponsoring to develop their individual plans, and then conduct consultative sessions and symposiums with them, and give them quizzes. Most of the Communists are satisfied with this form of training.

The CPSU oblast committee devotes constant attention to the training of administrative cadres. In our oblast most of the settlements are small in size and exist on the basis of one or two industrial or agricultural enterprises. Under these conditions, a large volume of social work, primarily ideological, falls on the shoulders of the administrators.

In addition to instruction at the Marxist-Leninism university, the administrative cadres attend schools of party-economic and ideological activists. The training not only contributes to the expansion of the political and cultural horizon of the Communist administrators, and to the development of their ability to think analytically and the development of their practical skills for working with people, but also provides the opportunity to the party committees to take a more attentive look at the on-the-job and political qualities of the cadres, and to locate and eliminate any weak places in their training.

For example, for a number of years the school of party-economic activists at the Khasynskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU has been operating fruitfully. Its students learn much that is beneficial for themselves as a result of the resolution at the classes of situational tasks of an indoctrinational, legal, and counterpropaganda nature. The situations that serve as the basis of these tasks are the specific incidents from the life of the labor collectives, and the letters and complaints received by the party's rayon committee.

Interesting experience has been accumulated at the schools of party-economic activists at the Magadan Motor Avtotek [Motor Transport and Forwarding Services Combine] (propagandist V. Lukyanov), the Karamken Mining and Concentration Combine (propagandist N. Selyutin), the ideological activist group of the Tenkinskiy Geological Prospecting Expedition (propagandist V. Shapko), and a number of others.

In the current school year, at classes in the system of Marxist-Leninist education the students thoroughly studied the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Party Rules with proposed amendments, and the Basic Directions. People's interest in these documents was so great that, instead of the recommended three classes, at the request of the students in most schools and seminars there were five or six classes.

The propagandists took pains to see that those classes were conducted actively, contributing to the thorough study of the content of the precongress documents and encouraging people to think creatively. All this, without a doubt, contributed to assuring that the students, when discussing the precongress documents, made a large number of valuable recommendations and refinements. A number of them were linked with questions of improving the ideological work and reinforcing the discipline and organizational spirit in the labor collectives, with the struggle to assert healthy everyday living conditions, etc.

Thus, political training, if it is conducted at a high ideological-theoretical level, in close relationship with life, becomes an effective means of increasing people's labor and social participation, of involving them in socialist competition, and mobilizing them for the resolution of the vitally important problems of social and economic development. In our oblast, the "Propagandist for the Five-Year Plan" movement has become widespread. The CPSU Oblast Committee approved the initiative of a number of propagandists in the party organizations of the Karamken Mining and Concentration Combine, the Severnoye Siyaniye floating electric-power station, the Magadan Machine-Repair Plant, the Gornyy quarry, the Energetik Sovkhoz, and others, which was aimed at involving the students in the struggle to increase labor productivity, introduce new technology and advanced technological methods, the additional production of output, the reduction of expenditures, and the economizing of fuel, electrical energy, and material resources. That initiative was supported by more than 70 percent of the administrators of political and economic schools. The benefit simply from the implementation of the students' recommendations was the an economizing in 1985, on an oblast-wide scale, of approximately 3.5 million rubles. And this is only a spare part of the good deeds carried out by the propagandists and students. Most of them, which pertain both to economic and to indoctrinational activity, simply do not lend themselves to measurement in numerical values.

During the past years, in our oblast, a large detachment has been trained, consisting as a whole of efficient, highly qualified propagandists who are capable of resolving any complicated tasks. These cadres are our golden fund. When implementing the course aimed at the acceleration of social and economic progress, the oblast party organization relies upon their knowledge, competency, methodological skills, and their talents in working with people.

In the 1985-1986 school year, in the party training system, all the propagandists are Communists; 99.4 percent of them have higher education, and more than 46 percent also have higher political education; 67 percent are party and economic administrators. More than a third of the propagandists have a longevity in indoctrinational work of more than 10 years. Obviously, when selecting the cadres, the party committees are guided not only by the information provided by questionnaires, but primarily by the person's on-the-job and political qualities, his authority in the labor collective, his ability to head a school or seminar, to lead people after himself. This is especially so today, when our oblast has a rather large number of specialists with higher education and, consequently, we have the opportunity to choose among them.

Many administrators of schools and seminars have become, for their students, truly their ideological mentors and educators. Take, for example, Ye. Antsiferov, who for almost two decades has been conducting political classes in the Central Geophysical Expedition. He possesses extensive knowledge and the ability to involve people in a frank discussion, to evoke interest in the problem that has been raised, and the desire to become thoroughly acquainted with that problem by means of independent work. The students at the theoretical seminar frequently go to see him on their free time, and not simply to get advice from him with regard to preparing a book review or a

class presentation, but also just to exchange opinions about current political events, a book that they have read, or a movie that they have seen.

Or take the director of the Mine imeni Gastello, V. Podbereznyy. He is extremely demanding toward the students in his Komsomol school, when it is a matter of studying an original source, writing a book report, or the person's conduct on the job or in his everyday life. He may even shame a person if the person deserves it. But the Komsomol members sense that behind that severity is his tremendous concern for them, and they are linked with the propagandist by true friendship. Vasilii Markovich is well aware of what is disturbing the fellows, he visits their families, and he helps each of them to find his place in life. Many of his current and past students have become CPSU members, have become advanced workers in production and knowledgeable specialists, have been given state awards in recognition of their labor, and have graduated from institutions of higher learning and technicums.

Propagandists who enjoy well-deserved respect in our oblast include G. Gvozdev (Magadan United Air Detachment), O. Tsopanov (Sevvostgeologiya Association), V. Yachnaya (Seymchan Geological Prospecting Expedition), V. Buchkin (Duchka Sovkhoz), Z. Pogayevskaya (Provideniya seaport), K. Khankan (Rastsvet Severa Sovkhoz), A. Kuskov (Dukat Mining and Concentration Combine), and many others.

Their experience is broadly disseminated at propaganda courses and seminars, in the oblast press, over the radio and television, in the publication POLITICHESKAYA AGITATSIYA and the methodology bulletin of the House of Political Enlightenment. The annual certification of propagandists has proven its value. It helps the administrators of the political classes to define the weak spots in their theoretical and methodological training and to fill in the gaps in their training.

The basic form of training the administrators of the political classes and of raising their theoretical and methodological level is instruction (nighttime and correspondence) at the university of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU oblast committee. Quite recently its work was not completely effective. First of all that was because the party organizations sometimes sent here people who were not very suitable for propaganda work, and in individual instances those who had been selected in a completely random manner, and the party organizations were not interested in how successfully the classes with the students were progressing, and took a formal approach to organizing their practical work in the collective. The secretariat of the CPSU oblast committee critically analyzed a series of questions linked with the instruction of the ideological cadres at the university of Marxism-Leninism, and took the appropriate steps.

Not too much time has passed since then -- approximately two years -- but the situation, one might say, has changed radically. Now the students are selected chiefly from among the Communists who have already distinguished themselves in the sphere of mass political activity. There has been an increase in the volume and quality of the knowledge received by the future propagandists both in the field of theory and in methodology. Moreover, the comrades master the methodology by attending lectures, adapting the experience of their instructors, necessarily visiting the political classes being

conducted by the best administrators of schools and seminars, doing practical work with them while acting as understudies, etc. Recently the students (including the correspondence students) took several trips as an entire year's class to attend political classes given by experienced propagandists at the oblast center.

Taking into consideration the borderland nature of the oblast and the intensity of hostile radio propaganda, the university students, during the course of the school year, analyze at their classes dozens of varied counterpropaganda situations. Recently that experience has also been extended to the classes in the courses and permanent seminars of all categories of the ideological activists. We feel that every propagandist, lecturer, political information specialist, and agitator in the oblast is obliged to know how to give well-argued information in unmasking the insinuations of our class enemies, to confirm in the students' awareness an understanding of the advantages of our system, of socialist democracy, and the Soviet way of life.

The retraining of the propagandists is also carried out at oblast courses or seminars. A month before the beginning of the classes, the students in the rayons are sent their training assignments for working with the original sources and party documents, for preparing for the conferences on methodology and on scientific practice, for their symposiums, and for the exchange of experience. As a result, the people arrive at the courses with a definite amount of preparation, and we are able, without rephrasing the things that are already known to them, to concentrate thoroughly on the most complicated theoretical and political problems, and to devote more attention to the symposiums and practical classes and to the exchange of experience.

Because of the considerable remoteness of the populated places in the oblast from one another, we regularly conduct zonal seminars (in the cities of Anadyr and Pevek) and group seminars (at large-scale enterprises). To help the local party organizations in conducting them, we send propaganda groups consisting of workers from the oblast and okrug committees of the CPSU, instructors from institutions of higher learning, and experienced propagandists.

In a word, all the work with the propaganda cadres -- and, incidentally, also with other categories of ideological workers, and this, as is well known, is a key question for improving the ideological-indoctrinational activity -- today is directed by us at assuring that we will help them to become psychological reorganized, to get rid of yesterday's habits, and become efficiently involved in the activity of the party organizations to accelerate our country's social and economic development.

At the same time, in the activity of the system of Marxist-Leninist education we still have a rather large number of serious problems.

It must be admitted that in the reorganization of the propaganda work and ideological-indoctrinational work we have taken only the first steps. It will be necessary to carry out the psychological reorganization of the ideological cadres. For a very long period of time we heard fanfares in our propaganda at all levels. As for the problems and acute questions that had to be resolved urgently, people took great pains to bypass them. For that reason many

ideological workers failed to learn how to talk to their students in simple, easily understood language about the things which were most important. You talk face to face with a propagandist or a lecturer and you see that the comrade has thoroughly analyzed the vital problems and has his own opinion about them, but all he has to do is enter the auditorium and you can no longer recognize him: his speech is full of cliches and truisms and is almost devoid of meaning. And yet the people who are listening to him are, as a rule, well educated people who receive every day a large volume of information from the periodical press and over the radio and television. And so it turns out that the students take away from classes of that kind very little that is useful for themselves, and that reduces the authority of the political training, converting it into a boring duty.

Another unfortunate situation consists in that certain party workers who are training organizers frequently judge that training on the basis of what is written in an official statement sent to them. Formalism at the top gives rise to formalism at the bottom also: why, for example, introduce active forms of training and trouble oneself, if the persons who are checking the training are interested only in the rate of attendance by the students at the classes and the number of those students who made statements there.

There is still a slow rate of introduction, in our opinion, of such a promising form of training as independent work on the basis of individual plans. And this must be interpreted primarily as conservatism on the part of certain organizers of party education. And yet it is precisely that form of political self-education, as has been attested to by experience, that corresponds to the greatest degree to the specifics of Magadan Oblast.

At the recently held 16th Conference of the party's oblast organization it was noted that in the forthcoming period an important reserve for improving the ideological indoctrination of the workers must be the intensification of individual work with people. And that, of course, will also require the party workers, propagandists, and ideological activists to reconsider their customary forms and methods of activity. There will be even higher demands on the level of their theoretical and methodological training.

In recent years certain steps have been taken in our country to improve the quality of graphic aids and methodological-training literature. However, there is not yet enough of such literature and it arrives in Magadan Oblast after a long delay. Nor has one yet noted any assistance in this matter from the All-Union House of Political Enlightenment. And yet, under the conditions of the North, in remote settlements, a good textbook and a practical book on methodology for the propagandist are good assistants and advisors. One senses a need for educational movies, and for lectures (especially dealing with counterpropaganda) that have been recorded on cassettes. There is also another side of this problem. Unfortunately, certain political enlightenment offices (whether or not carried on the table of organization) do little to propagandize that literature and those aids that we do have. A considerable of that material lies around as a dead weight and is little used by the propagandists.

It is also necessary to think a bit about how it might be possible, on a countrywide scale, to improve the training of cadres of instructors at the universities of Marxism-Leninism (it is they, as a rule, who conduct the classes at the propaganda courses and seminars). People might object to my statement by saying that most of these comrades, from time to time, attend refresher courses for instructors of institutions of higher education. But the institution of higher education and the university of Marxism-Leninism have different specifics, requires, and tasks, and, finally, the curricula there do not coincide, and this must be taken into consideration.

Miners and geologists, transportation workers and construction workers, reindeer breeders and fishermen -- all the workers of Kolyma and Chukotka are meeting the 27th party congress in an atmosphere of labor upsurge and increased social and political participation, and in a good mood. They look with optimism into the future. The oblast's industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the planned assignments for the five years and has sold additional output valued at a total of more than 90 million rubles. The average annual volume of gross output of agriculture increased during that period by 15 percent. A noticeable advance has also been achieved in the social sphere. The five-year plans for the use of capital investments and for the activation of housing, schools, children's preschool institutions, and hospitals have been overfulfilled.

The 27th Congress will open up for Soviet society tremendous prospects and will pose new complicated tasks. Their successful resolution will be promoted by the improvement of the ideological-indoctrinational and propaganda work that the party organizations conduct with the workers.

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CSO: 1800/324

REGIONAL ISSUES

CENTRAL ASIANS EXAMINE REGION'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Science in the Service of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] To implement the Food Program and to provide industry with high-quality raw material--these and other most important tasks related to the key directions for the country's development which were discussed in documents brought up for discussion at the 27th CPSU Congress can be carried out only on the basis of an essential acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agroindustrial complex. In light of these requirements the prospects of agrarian science in the region were discussed by participants in the annual meeting of the Central Asian Division of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin which was held on 19 February in Tashkent.

The speeches of the chairman of the Presidium of the SAO of VASKhNIL Sh. A. Akmal Khanov, a member of the Presidium of the All-Union Academy V. P. Shishkov, the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Central Asian Division of VASKhNIL A. S. Tsamutala and other participants in the meeting it was emphasized that the restructuring of the management of the agroindustrial complex which has already been started requires that scientific institutions be better organized, that they coordinate research efficiently, and that they direct it toward solving important practical problems. These include first and foremost the development and introduction of progressive forms of organization and payment for labor, intensive technologies, soil protection systems of farming and integrated methods of plant protection.

Participants in the meeting critically analyzed the state of affairs in cotton growing, the main branch of the agroindustrial complexes of the Central Asian Republics. Under the current five-year plan it is intended to increase the annual production of fiber in the region to 2.6 million tons. It will be necessary to solve many difficult problems. In spite of the increase in capital investments in this branch, the increased energy availability and the greater utilization of fertilizers, the productivity of the cotton plants has ceased to increase in recent years. A considerable share of the blame lies with the scientists. It was noted at the meeting that this unfavorable tendency can be overcome only with the assimilation everywhere of a scientifically substantiated system of farming and the main unit of this, cotton and alfalfa crop rotations. There were many discussions and reports of

success in this matter, but in practice the situation is improving slowly. The proportion of manual labor remains high. The poor organization of research and design work in the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, the GSKB for Machines for Cotton Growing and other institutions has led to a situation where there is still no cotton-harvesting machine that meets modern requirements, and other technical equipment is also far from perfection.

Selection is a powerful means of increasing productivity. Under the past five-year plan dozens of institutes of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan engaged in the isolation of strains. But the separation and the parallelism in the research make it impossible to achieve appreciable results. In the portfolio of the scientists there are no strains that completely meet the requirements for intensive technology or the demands of the textile industry. The rates of selection work are unsatisfactory. It now takes up to 12 years to create a strain, and this time period must be reduced at least to a third. The speakers discuss the fact that it is necessary to unite the efforts of geneticists, cytologists, physiologists, biochemists and phytopathologists in the development of theoretical foundations for cotton selection.

There must be a significant rise in the level of development for improving the organization and payment for the labor of farmers and farms as a whole. A good effect was produced by the 2-year large-scale experiment whereby cotton plants settled accounts with the farms depending on the yield and quality of the fiber. The increased interest in the final result led to a significant improvement in these most important indicators. At the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan a new task was set: to begin a changeover to planning and accounting for production in terms of fiber, with a transfer of the functions of procurement and storage of raw cotton to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is necessary to improve the technology for the cultivation of cotton and other crops in order to increase effectiveness, reduce expenditures of labor and energy per unit of output and utilize irrigation water, mechanisms and chemicals efficiently.

It will be necessary to considerably increase the effectiveness of scientific research--in light of the tasks set at the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference of the party Central Committee on problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The colossal reserves that exist here are being utilized poorly. In a number of institutions of the SAO of VASKhNIL expenditures on research are not recouped through the final result. And in the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Rice the return per ruble of expenditures for 12 scientific subjects was only 4 kopecks. It was emphasized that scientific collectives of the Central Asian Republics must multiply their efforts for introducing promising developments into practice and considerably increase their influence on all aspects of the activity of the agroindustrial complex.

V. A. Antonov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, spoke at the meeting.

Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Republic Gosagroprom I. Kh. Dzhurabekov participated in the work of the conference.

REGIONAL ISSUES

TUSSR FOOD PRODUCTION PLANS NOT BEING MET

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 18 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on the 17 February meeting of republic food and food processing industry workers at which G. S. Mishchenko, chairman of the TSSR State Agroindustrial Committee, said in his speech about the production of agricultural products that "there are still shortcomings and deficiencies" which are "especially evident in animal husbandry; meat production has not increased and milk production has dropped. Animal and poultry productivity is low." He also noted problems in some branches of food processing within the agroindustrial complex, specifically in connection with baked goods, grain products, and alcohol-free drinks which "are not meeting plans."

DRINKING WATER SHORTAGE IN TURKMEN SSR DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 February 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by K. Kulyyev on the need to conserve drinking water. "This question was widely discussed at the 23rd Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party. The fact that the problem of water supply and sewage is very severe in Tashauz, and that only 32 percent of the rural population and 60 percent of the urban population are guaranteed fresh water, was mentioned." He adds that the problem is aggravated by broken water pipelines and leaking faucets, especially in Ashkhabad.

MARY OBLAST KOLKHOZES, SOVKHOZES REPEATING ERRORS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial accusing agricultural enterprises in Mary Oblast of repeating the shortcomings of past years. "The plowing and leveling of land in the oblast is being delayed. Little land has been made ready to retain fresh water; up to now, fields retaining fresh water do not even total an area of 20,000 hectares. Delaying and poorly executing this vital agrotechnical measure for production has resulted in low production of cotton and similar crops year after year. Despite the unsatisfactory land reclamation situation in the Murgab Valley and the Khankhovuz massif, the necessary measures for preparing the lands and improving their water situation are not being taken in most of the oblast's enterprises." The editorial predicts that Vekilbazar, Mary, Garagum and Murgab Rayons will fail to meet the cotton quota this year.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TASHKENT PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV HELD ON CITY'S DEVELOPMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Tashkent: Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] The tasks of party organizations and labor collectives for implementing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government concerning the social and cultural development of the capital of Uzbekistan during 1986-1990 were discussed at a meeting of the city party-economic aktiv that was held on 10 February in Tashkent. Participating in it were secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms, managers of ministries and departments, industrial enterprises and construction organizations, and leading workers and production innovators of the city.

A report was given by candidate member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, First Secretary of the Tashkent Party Gorkom B. F. Satin.

The speaker and those who participated in the discussions afterwards--First Secretary of the Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Party Raykom T. M. Akhmedov; a brigade leader of Construction Trust No 159 of Glavtashkentstroy, Kh. Rakhmatullayev, general director of the Tashkentskiy Traktorny Zavod imeni 50-Letiye SSSR Production Association, I. Kh. Musin; Minister of Power and Electrification of the Uzbek SSR M. F. Tashpulatov; Deputy Chairman of the Republic Gosplan M. D. Mukhortov; Chief of Glavtashkentstroy, K. P. Dudin; General Director of the Aviation Production Association imeni V. P. Chkalov, V. N. Zhuravlev; Manager of the Tashpromstroy Trust, A. P. Kocherov, and Head Physician of Polyclinic No 28 Kh. Dzhalalova--noted that a certain amount of work has been done in the republic's capital for solving social problems and strengthening the city economy.

During the past 10 years more than 8 million square meters of dwelling space have been constructed in the city as well as schools to accommodate more than 100,000 students, preschool institutions to accommodate 30,000, and trade enterprises with an overall area of 100,000 square meters. The capacities of the sources of heat and energy and the water supply have increased somewhat as have the Main Line and intra-apartment water and sewage networks.

Still, the city has accumulated many unsolved problems and revealed serious disproportions in the development of branches of the national economy and the provision of facilities for social and cultural-domestic purposes. This was discussed at the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the city party conference. Regular underfulfillment of the plans for capital construction has led to a situation where, with respect to the provision of the population with housing, schools, preschool institutions, trade and consumer service enterprises and medical institutions Tashkent holds one of the last positions not only among capitals of union republics, but also among cities with a population of 1 million or more.

At the present time the party and government have earmarked measures for improving the conditions for the labor and life of Tashkent residents. The main thing here is to increase the volumes of construction of housing in conjunction with facilities for social and cultural-domestic purposes and municipal services, to coordinate these facilities with the capabilities and the development of contracting construction organizations and to balance them with the material and labor resources.

Under the 12th Five-Year Plan it is intended to construct no less than 6.2 million square meters of dwelling space--a 1.5-fold increase over the last five-year plan. It will be necessary to provide for the start-up of general educational schools to accommodate 60,000 students, four training-production combines, four music schools, preschool institutions to accommodate more than 26,000, hospitals with 3,765 beds, and polyclinics to handle 7,800 visits. Among the priority projects is the building for the theater imeni Gorkiy, the republic library with 8 million volumes, and 3 movie theaters. It is planned to increase the capacities for running water, sewerage, and heat sources. It is earmarked to construct trade enterprises with an area of 95,000 square meters and consumer service enterprises with about 60,000 square meters.

It was emphasized at the meeting that carrying out these tasks will require maximum exertion of efforts and the mobilization of labor collectives and their party and trade union organizations.

It is necessary to sharply accelerate the rates of housing construction. This pertains first and foremost to the leading contracting organization of the city: Glavtashkentstroy. So far one does not feel that the main board is working hard enough on its project. Having failed to fulfill last year's plan with respect to a number of indicators, many of its subdivisions had a "shaky" beginning for this year as well. It is necessary to strengthen discipline, to improve labor organization and to provide for efficient rhythm of the construction conveyor. It is impossible to carry out the difficult program for housing and social-domestic construction for the 12th Five-Year Plan without a radical strengthening of the production base. Thus it is necessary to accelerate the assimilation of the planned capacities of the plant for block housing construction, even next year to put into operation the first section of the housing construction combine for 160,000 square meters of dwelling space a year, and by 1989 to create a base for solid-panel housing construction.

It is necessary to enlist the capacities of other ministries and departments for the construction of housing and objects for social and domestic purposes in Tashkent.

At the meeting special attention was devoted to the development of the city's passenger transportation. Under the 12th Five-Year Plan it is intended to introduce a trolley depot and streetcar and trolley lines with a distance of 122 kilometers as well as other facilities and to continue the construction of the subway.

It is necessary to create party and deputy groups at each project earmarked for construction.

The second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, V. P. Anishchev spoke at the meeting.

Participating in the meeting of the party and economic aktiv were members and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan T. A. Alimov, G. Kh. Kadyrov and V. K. Mikhaylov, and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR K. A. Akhmedov and V. I. Ogarok.

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